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Missile Hits Turkish Tanker In Gulf

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BAHRAIN — A Turkish oil tanker was hit by a missile Sunday south of the main Iranian oil terminal on Kharg Island, and the crew apparently abandoned ship, shipping sources said.

The Iranian news agency, monitored in Nicosia, quoted a military official in Tehran as saying that the Gulf Arab states still seem divided over the war between Iran and Iraq, Page 2.

The tanker had been attacked by French-built Iraqi Super Etendard planes. It said the missiles were fired on the oil tanker from a "relatively long distance."

All crew members were picked up safely by Iranian rescue teams, it said.

The Turkish Foreign Ministry said 3 of the 39-man crew were believed to be injured and in a hospital on Kharg.

The agency said the tanker, identified by shipping sources as the 80,682-ton Buayk Hun, was still ablaze nearly four hours after it was hit by Exocet missiles.

An Iraqi military communiqué said that Iraqi aircraft struck two large naval targets Sunday morning southeast of Kharg. But shipping sources, who said the attack on the Buayk Hun occurred 50 miles (80 kilometers) from the island, could not confirm a second hit.

The Buayk Hun is the 10th tanker known to have been hit in the waterway since mid-April, when the war between Iran and Iraq started to spill over into the Gulf's shipping lanes.

In Istanbul, a spokesman for the tanker's owners, Um Denizcilik Ve Ticaret A.S., said the vessel had been on its way to Kharg to load a cargo of oil for Turkey. He had no information on the attack.

Diplomatic sources said the strike increased fears of retaliatory attacks by Iran against merchant ships.

They said Iran was responsible for attacks on four tankers over the past month with U.S.-built Phantom planes following Iraqi strikes at vessels using Iranian ports.

The attack is the first independently confirmed strike on merchant ships in the 44-month-old Iraq-Iran war since May 24, when the Iranian-registered Chemical Venture was hit, apparently by Iranian planes.

A senior Iranian official, meanwhile, left for Moscow on Sunday. Informal sources said he would ask the Soviet Union to curb arms sales to Iraq.

The visit by Said Mohammed Sadr, political director for Europe and America in the Foreign Ministry, is at Moscow's invitation and is the first such trip since Tehran cracked down on the Tudeh, the Iranian Communist Party, 18 months ago. (Reuters, AP)

Iraq Sends Tanks to Front
Jonathan C. Randall of The Washington Post reported from Kuwait: Iraq on Saturday sent hundreds of tanks to its southern front with Iran amid suggestions that Iran was planning an imminent, two-pronged attack to open its long-rumored "final offensive."

Witnesses in Baghdad said the Soviet-built T-72s, some apparently brand new, headed south on tank transporters. Diplomatic sources in the Iraqi capital also reported that the Russians had recently delivered an unspecified number of heavy bombers and air-to-sea missiles.

A two-pronged attack, diplomatic sources believe, would involve a diversionary push in the north, with the bulk of the offensive directed against Iraq's southern port of Basra.

Iraq's best chance of success, analysts suggested, rests on launching a southern offensive in the next few weeks. The Iraqis have flooded the marshes in the south, but the ground is slowly drying out.



President Ronald Reagan, with his wife Nancy watching, almost dropped a church registry signed by his great-grandfather as he showed it to reporters Sunday in Ireland.

Reagan Visits the Village Of His Irish Ancestors

The Associated Press
BALLYPOOREN, Ireland — President Ronald Reagan, on the third day of his 10-day trip to Europe, made a pilgrimage Sunday to the tiny Irish village from which his great-grandfather emigrated more than a century ago as a pauper.

Mr. Reagan inspected his ancestor's baptismal record, attended a prayer service, visited the ailing parish priest, sipped dark beer in a pub, watched an Irish set dance and declared: "I can't think of a place on this planet I would rather claim as my roots more than Ballyporeen, County Tipperary."

A crowd of several hundred — certainly more than the town's population of 300 — applauded. During the outdoor ceremony under dark skies that drizzled at times, Mr. Reagan said he was delighted that researchers had turned up the home of his forefathers.

Explaining he had not known much about his family tree because his father was orphaned as a child, Mr. Reagan said: "Now, thanks to you and efforts of good people who have dug into the history of a poor immigrant family, I know, at last, whence I came."

"This has given my soul a new contentment. And it is a joyous feeling. It is like coming home after a long journey."

The president called himself "a descendant of people who are buried here in pauper's graves."

During his two-hour visit, the president drank stout in the Ronald Reagan Lounge, a room named for him in O'Farrell's Pub, and called on the infirm parish priest, the Rev. John Murphy. He said he told Father Murphy he was certain his late father was there, too.

Inside Father Murphy's home, Mr. Reagan inspected records that listed the Sept. 3, 1829, baptism of the president's great-grandfather, Michael Reagan, as the family then spelled his name.

Afterward, Mr. Reagan boarded a helicopter for Dublin, where he was greeted by Lord Mayor Michael Keating and joined Ireland's president, Patrick Hillery, for a tree-planting ceremony and a state banquet at the Shelbourne Hotel.

During his European trip, Mr. Reagan will pay homage in Normandy to Allied soldiers who landed there on D-Day 40 years ago and attend the economic summit meeting in London of seven industrial nations.

Reagan Assails Soviets
Lou Cannon of The Washington Post reported Saturday from Galway, Ireland:

President Reagan, receiving an honorary degree from a prominent

Shultz, Initiating Talks, Outlines U.S. Concerns On Sandinist Policies

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz, initiating talks with top Nicaraguan officials, asked the Sandinist government to take preliminary steps toward meeting the four most serious U.S. concerns about Nicaragua, according to officials who helped prepare Mr. Shultz's visit to Managua.

State Department officials told The Washington Post that the visit was the first step in a negotiating process that is likely to be active this summer and may last until November.

The officials said Mr. Shultz, in his Friday night meeting with Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Nicaraguan junta, reiterated concern about Nicaragua's ties with the Soviet Union and Cuba, its support for rebel forces in El Salvador, the size of its armed forces and the nature of its political system.

The Reagan administration has proposed discussing initial steps in all four areas, rather than taking them one at a time or trying to solve them fully all at once.

Nicaragua's government, in a statement issued after Mr. Shultz left Managua on Friday night, said, "Ortega emphasized that verbal statements of willingness to negotiate need to be supported by practical actions."

Such actions, it said, should include "an end to military maneuvers, air attacks and the mining of ports, a halt to the installation of military bases in the Central American region, and an end to the covert war." The government also said that Mr. Ortega was willing to go to Washington to meet with President Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Shultz and his aides met for two hours with Mr. Ortega, Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann and other officials in a room at Managua's airport.

After the meeting, Mr. Shultz called the discussions "quiet, direct and candid" and said, "We agreed that further discussions would take place."

Mr. Shultz said that neither Nicaragua nor the United States had made any major concessions in the meeting, although he indicated that each made small signs of willingness to compromise.

"If you searched through the record carefully," he said, "you'd probably find something new."

Mr. d'Escoto said Saturday that his country was eager to begin "serious" talks with the United States, but he expressed concern that Mr. Shultz's visit was "a publicity stunt."

Nicaragua, he said, viewed the Shultz initiative with "puzzlement" because Nicaragua had been actively seeking direct talks with Washington (for a long time but had consistently been rebuffed). "It is hard to understand the sudden shift," by the United States, he said. "I must be very frank," he said.

A Nicaraguan demand for a third participant in talks with the United States was a barrier to opening a dialogue last year, diplomatic sources said.

Mexico, which gives diplomatic and economic support to Nicaragua, and which helped arrange the Shultz initiative, would be acceptable as the third party, Mr. d'Escoto said.

Link to Mexico's Policy
Richard J. Meitlin of The New York Times reported from Mexico City:

Mr. Shultz's visit to Nicaragua on Friday was linked to a similarly dramatic shift in Mexico's foreign policy toward El Salvador. Mexican officials said Saturday.

The presence of a delegation headed by Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepúlveda Amor at the inauguration of President José Napoleón Duarte in San Salvador was a few miles away.

An extremist Sikh leader and preacher, Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, whose followers have been blamed for much of the violence, lives in refuge in the temple complex.

The Akali Dal, which is campaigning for political and religious concessions for Sikhs, also has its headquarters in the temple.

Officials from Mrs. Gandhi's governing Congress-I party told Reuters that the government reserved the right to enter places of worship. The government has been avoiding storming the Golden Temple for fear of provoking a backlash among Sikh moderates throughout India.

The 36-hour curfew following the curfew and blockading of vehicles and bicycles from the roads.

The statewide curfew will cover Chandigarh, a federally administered territory that serves as capital of Punjab and Haryana states.

Train service was suspended indefinitely.

The security crackdown came as Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, in a nationwide radio and television address, appealed to Sikh nationalists to call off their protests.

Her voice choked with emotion, Mrs. Gandhi referred to the killing of Hindus and Sikhs during two years of sectarian violence in Punjab, saying, "I appeal — don't shed blood, shed your hatred."

She warned that the government would not yield to "violence and terrorism."

She said the "unity and integrity of our motherland is being openly challenged by a few who find refuge in holy shrines."

The prime minister's speech, coupled with the army takeover of all security commands, heightened speculation that the government was preparing to enter the Sikh shrine and arrest militant leaders.

Militant Sikhs plan to block roads and disrupt rail traffic to halt the shipment of grain from Punjab. Sixty percent of the government's wheat stockpiles come from Punjab, the breadbasket of India and center of the "Green Revolution" that has been India's greatest economic accomplishment.

The militants also plan to cut off power to neighboring states by cutting transmission lines and to divert irrigation water flowing through the state.

Sikhs account for about half of Punjab's population of 18 million, but they comprise less than 2 percent of the total Indian population of more than 700 million. Despite their economic predominance in the nation's most prosperous agricultural state, they have been agitating for two years for increased autonomy.

The Sikhs have demanded a greater share of river waters crossing the state, the annexation into Punjab of the city of Chandigarh, and recognition of Sikhism as a separate religion.

Sikhism was founded in northern India about 500 years ago as a monotheistic religion that sought to bridge the gap between Hinduism and Islam, discarding ritual, idolatry and the Hindu caste system. But many Sikhs believe the government has attempted to incorporate their faith into Hinduism. (AP, Reuters, WP, NYT)



Sikh militants, expecting an attack by the army, used sandbags to fortify a parapet of the Golden Temple.

India Imposes Curfew, Sends Army Into Punjab

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
AMRITSAR, India — The Indian government declared a 36-hour curfew Sunday, suspended rail and road traffic and banned news coverage in Punjab state.

At least 25 persons have been killed since Friday in a Sikh campaign for greater autonomy in Punjab.

Under the order, the Indian Army will assume police functions and try to stop the violence. Until now, the state police and paramilitary forces have tried to handle the situation.

Tens of thousands of army troops were deployed in Amritsar, some taking up positions around Sikhism's holiest shrine, the Golden Temple. The government said news coverage in Punjab was being banned for two months to "maintain communal harmony and public order."

Harchand Singh Longowal, leader of the Sikh party Akali Dal, said before the blackout was announced that he believed that an attack on the temple was imminent. The Golden Temple is a sprawling walled complex in Amritsar near India's northwestern border.

The Indian Army blocked streets leading to the shrine. Light artillery and infantry units were camped a few miles away.

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U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz, left, with Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of Nicaragua's junta, and an interpreter during Mr. Shultz's three-hour visit to Managua.

Hart Looks to Tuesday Voting as Chance to Derail Mondale

By David S. Broder and Milton Coleman
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Walter F. Mondale probably will win enough delegates this week to reach the number needed for the Democratic presidential nomination.

But the threat of lesser Tuesday to Senator Gary Hart in four of the five final primaries could strip that achievement of its luster, and even trigger a rebellion among the delegates that would keep him struggling until the party's national convention in mid-July.

Mr. Hart and Mr. Mondale are thought to be almost even in California, Tuesday's biggest prize and a state where Mr. Hart is the early favorite.

However, Mr. Mondale's early lead in New Jersey is threatened, with both Mr. Hart and the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson gaining in recent days. Mr. Hart is strongly favored in New Mexico and South Dakota, leaving West Virginia as the only

state where Mr. Mondale is well ahead.

Mr. Mondale is within about 270 votes of the 1,967 needed for nomination. He is picking up an average of seven delegates a day from the ranks of the uncommitted and seems sure to win a large portion of the 486 delegates at stake Tuesday, and thus appears likely to hit 1,967 by the end of this week.

On Sunday night, the three candidates were scheduled to meet in the final one-hour televised debate of the primary season.

Mr. Mondale, who has made points at Mr. Hart's expense in almost all their face-to-face encounters in the past two months, is hoping the debate will buoy him during the final chase, when both men will scramble from California to New Jersey and back again in pursuit of votes.

But even without that advantage, Mr. Mondale has been making steady inroads on the delegate front. Since May 9, the day after Mr. Hart gained new life by winning the Ohio and Indiana primaries, Mr. Mondale has picked up 160 delegates to 78 for Mr. Hart and 23 for Mr. Jackson.

Most of those gains came from a drive to win over uncommitted delegates, including elected and party officials. It worked, despite the fact that Mr. Hart won the three states that held primaries or caucuses during that period.

Mondale strategists say that when the former vice president comes within 100 votes of the nomination, uncommitted delegates will scramble to support him.

But Mr. Hart's campaign manager, Oliver C. Henkel, said, "If Gary Hart sweeps all five primaries on June 5, I earnestly believe that it is going to be very, very difficult for the convention to nominate Walter Mondale."

Robert G. Becker, Mr. Mondale's national campaign manager, said the apparent closeness of the vote in California and New Jersey guarantees "there will be no wipe-out" Tuesday. He offered to bet

that "Hart will be further behind in the delegate count Tuesday night than he is on Tuesday morning."

Mr. Henkel predicted that Mr. Hart will gain at least 150 delegates on Mr. Mondale on Tuesday. But even if the Colorado senator won all 486 delegates allocated Tuesday, plus all 112 to be chosen in last-stage caucuses between June 5 and June 16, he would not have enough to win the nomination.

As of Saturday night, United Press International's delegate count showed 1,696 for Mr. Mondale, 973 for Mr. Hart, 327 for Mr. Jackson, 58 for other candidates and 279 uncommitted.

Mr. Hart and Mr. Jackson have raised the possibility of challenges to more than 600 Mondale delegates, most of whom were elected with funds that the two candidates charge were illegally collected.

A poor showing by Mr. Mondale on Tuesday would encourage those efforts and force Mr. Mondale's road-weary and financially strapped organization to endure a

series of credentials challenges and defend against raids on his delegates, none of whom are legally bound to vote for him.

Hart strategists say that Mondale losses also would erode his standing in trial-heat polls against President Ronald Reagan, increasing the possibility of a convention rebellion.

Here is the outlook in the five states that vote Tuesday:

● California: Leaders of both Mr. Mondale's and Mr. Hart's campaigns say the contest could swing either way. Because of the winner-take-all delegate battles in each of the 45 congressional districts, a small margin could make a huge difference in the distribution of the 306 pledged delegates at stake.

Insiders count 14 to 17 districts likely to break for Mr. Mondale and an equal number that are expected to go to Mr. Hart, with at least a dozen districts regarded as

close.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)

Botha in Britain: No Warm Welcome Thatcher Assails Apartheid as Thousands Protest Visit

By Jon Nordheimer
New York Times Service
LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha of South Africa have held talks at the British leader's country estate in the first visit by a South African leader in 23 years.

Thousands of anti-apartheid demonstrators marched in London on Saturday to protest the visit.

Organizers of the protest, which snarled traffic in central London for hours, said it was the largest demonstration ever held by Britain's anti-apartheid movement.

Police officials in London estimated that 14,500 marchers joined the protest. The organizers said that a total of 40,000 took part in the march and in rallies in Hyde Park and on the bank of the River Thames across from Parliament.

After a meeting lasting more than five hours at Chequers, Mrs. Thatcher's official residence in the Buckinghamshire countryside, the two leaders posed side by side for photographers. They did not smile or shake hands for the cameras.

Mrs. Thatcher made no official statement, but sources at 10 Downing Street emphasized that she had told Mr. Botha that his government's apartheid policies were unacceptable to Britain.

Mr. Botha later said that both sides had "expressed their strong desire to help Namibia achieve its independence as soon as possible under peaceful conditions."

He said independence for Namibia, a territory also known as South-West Africa that is administered by South Africa in defiance of United Nations resolutions, was "essential not only for Namibia but



Prime Ministers Pieter W. Botha and Margaret Thatcher at country residence, Chequers.

747, Afire, Lands in Bangkok

United Press International
BANGKOK — An Air India Boeing 747 passenger jet on its way to New Delhi with 293 people aboard made an emergency landing with one engine on fire late Saturday at Bangkok's Don Mueang Airport, 20 minutes after takeoff, airport officials said. Four passengers were injured during the emergency evacuation; one had a fractured spine.

The plane, which was en route to New Delhi, was carrying 293 passengers and five crew members. It was about 10 minutes from landing when the engine caught fire.

The plane was damaged but was not seriously injured. It was towed to a safe place and the passengers were evacuated.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)

Saudis Are Reported To Toughen Attitude To Iran in Gulf War

By Lally Weymouth
Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — Saudi Arabia is reported to resist any new Iranian attack on Gulf shipping, even if it means direct military confrontation with Tehran, according to a source close to the Saudi royal family.

The attitude of the country's rulers toward Iran has significantly hardened during the past week, the source said. "Now the Saudis are ready to draw the line," he said.

This source, who is in a position to be familiar with the royal family's internal deliberations, reports that the Saudi Arabians have used the recent shipment of new U.S. military hardware to circumscribe a zone in the Gulf in which they will protect shipping. The Saudi Arabians, he said, are willing to consider an attack on any of the six members of the pro-Western Gulf Cooperation Council an attack on all and will, if asked, defend Kuwait and other Gulf countries.

A high-level Reagan administration official who deals with the Middle East confirmed the hardening of Riyadh's attitude toward Tehran. In the past week, he said, U.S. diplomats have detected "an unprecedented Saudi willingness to engage in combat."

They're talking tough, which is in itself a departure," the official said. "There is a pattern of behavior on their part which suggests they're serious about intercepting anyone."

That impression was detected as well by an authoritative oil industry source who is familiar with the day-to-day situation in the Gulf. "The Saudis have made a decision and taken action to defend themselves," this source said.

The Saudi Arabians' military ability and political will to defend themselves is critical to the Reagan administration hopes of avoiding direct U.S. involvement in the Gulf war. That hope led the administration last week to risk Israeli displeasure and ship to Saudi Arabia 400 shoulder-launched Stinger anti-aircraft missiles and a KC-10

aerial tanker that can provide refueling in flight of Saudi Arabia's F-15 fighter jets.

The source, close to the royal family, said that the Saudi Arabians believe that the weapons will enable them to handle further Iranian attacks without direct U.S. help. "If they are pushed to the wall — and they are close to it — they have the capacity to defend themselves," he said. "Otherwise, how do they justify \$12 billion worth of equipment?"

As proof of Saudi seriousness in this regard, the high-level administration official said that Riyadh was using its new aerial tanker to keep its advanced F-15 fighters on continuous patrol over the Gulf. "They are clearly positioned to fight the Iranians," he said.

Reports indicate that the new Saudi military reflects, at least in part, the failure of diplomatic overtures to Iran. Recently, Saudi Arabia persuaded Syria to send one of its three vice presidents, Abdel-Halim Khaddam, to Tehran to persuade Iran to stop its attacks on neutral shipping.

Mr. Khaddam, whose government supports Iran in the war, returned home reporting success. But almost immediately, Iranian planes hit the Chemical Venture, a U.S.-registered tanker, off the coast of Saudi Arabia. That attack led Riyadh, according to the source, to the royal family, to conclude that Syrian diplomacy had failed.

Another top U.S. government official who deals with the Middle East said he believes the Iranians will soon test Riyadh's resolve by stepping up attacks on Gulf shipping. "The real test," he said, "is when the Saudis engage the Iranians. If they do well and shoot down Iranian jets, there will be a surge of pride — putting the war into a new dimension."

Saudi Arabia, this official believes, would then request even more sophisticated U.S. equipment, such as bomb racks for F-15s, which the United States has been reluctant to provide. He said that the Saudi Arabians have asked the United States to modify Airborne Warning and Control System, surveillance aircraft that is stationed in the Gulf so that they can monitor shipping, as well as air traffic.

A U.S. military analyst emphasized the importance of that change, saying that an Iranian attack on Saudi tankers and oil facilities is as likely to come by sea as by air.

Reagan Visits Ancestral Sod

(Continued from Page 1)

open quadrangle, Mr. Reagan deleted a passage about U.S. efforts to obtain arms control and ended his address with a rapid-fire reiteration of his anti-Soviet views.

"Today, the Free World faces an enormously powerful adversary," he said. "A visit to that country, or to its colonies, would reveal no public disagreement, no right of assembly, no independent unions. What we face is a strong and aggressive military machine that prohibits fundamental freedoms."

Declaring that the United States sought to deter aggression and help its allies, Mr. Reagan added: "We seek negotiations with the Soviet Union, but unfortunately we face an empty chair."

As he spoke, 1,000 protesters who had been kept well away from the speech site demonstrated against his foreign policies.

President Reagan received a generally positive welcome in this city of about 40,000 people. Police estimate that more than 10,000 people lined the route as the presidential limousine sped by.

The demonstrators, most of them young, carried placards denouncing Mr. Reagan's nuclear policies, the placement of U.S. cruise missiles in Europe and the administration's policies in Central America.



Moslem girls marched Sunday in Beirut to protest the Israeli occupation of south Lebanon.

Prospect of U.S. Intervention in Gulf Aggravates Arab States' Differences

By Judith Miller
New York Times Service

KUWAIT — Far from uniting to meet the danger as the Iran-Iraq war threatened to spread, the Gulf countries seem as divided as ever. The possibility of U.S. involvement in the conflict has only served to emphasize their differences.

The Gulf Cooperation Council has failed to make progress toward integrating the defense systems of the six member countries.

A widely held view is that if Iran should strike at the Gulf states' oil installations, only the United States could effectively come to their aid. But the pro-Western Arab members of the council have sharply differing attitudes toward American intervention although all would like to avoid it.

At one end of the spectrum is Oman, the only country that has provided Britain and the United States with military facilities in case of a crisis. Next comes Bahrain, which provides assistance but no bases for the British and U.S. navies.

The seven constituent states of the United Arab Emirates are of seven different minds about this and other issues. As for Qatar, a quiet, prosperous little place, it has said little.

But in Kuwait, the most vulnerable country of the council, newspapers regularly assail the United States. One newspaper, Al-Anba, accused Washington last week of having "instigated" Iran's threats to frighten the Gulf countries into asking for U.S. protection.

Kuwaiti rhetoric reflects the presence of 350,000 Palestinians, the largest concentration in the Gulf, as well as 80,000 Iranians. Kuwait also worries about its three powerful neighbors, Saudi Arabia, Iran and Iraq. Despite \$6 billion from Kuwait to help its war effort, Iraq has not relinquished its claim to part of Kuwait's territory.

The war and Kuwait's conclusion that Iran was behind the bombing of the French and American Embassies in Kuwait in De-

NEWS ANALYSIS

cember have intensified feelings of vulnerability. Arab and Western diplomats agree. "Because Kuwait is afraid of both Iran and Iraq, it blames the United States," a West European diplomat said.

In the United Nations Security Council, the Gulf Council countries scaled down their criticism of Iran, settling for a resolution that condemned the recent attacks on ships using Saudi and Kuwaiti ports and mentioning Iran only in passing.

The threats and counterthreats increased last week. Iran warned that no ships would move in the Gulf if its Kharg Island oil terminal was shut down. Iraq said it would destroy Kharg's facilities if Iran launched its long-awaited land offensive against the Iraqi port of Basra.

Iran has made clear that if Kharg was hit, or the United States intervened, it would strike at oil installations in the Gulf. That is precisely

what Saudi Arabia and its Gulf allies most keenly dread. Saudi Arabia acted to improve its defenses, taking delivery last week of 400 U.S. Stinger anti-aircraft missiles and a KC-10 tanker to fuel its American-built F-15 jets.

As they worry about the possibility of intervention, officials in the Gulf consider the U.S. record in Lebanon.

Most officials distinguish between U.S. interests in the Gulf, through which flows one-sixth of the non-communist world's oil resources, and Washington's relative minor stake in Lebanon. The intervention in Lebanon was a mistake, they say, and America was better off out of it.

But Lebanon has given them pause because they think America might fail in the Gulf, too. A Kuwaiti official said: "Your presence there lacked a certain delicacy of touch and certainty."

Officials and newspapers in the Gulf have muted their warnings that U.S. involvement in the war would inevitably prompt Soviet intervention as well. The Soviet Union has stepped up its shipments of weapons to Iraq.

Most analysts believe that the Soviet Union is concerned that a land offensive by Iran, which is deeply anti-communist, might bring down the Iraqi government.

If there is a silver lining to this dangerous situation, it may be that, for the moment at least, Moscow and Washington appear to have converging interests in keeping the war from escalating.

Lebanese Call For Israelis To Withdraw

March in West Beirut Starts Week of Protests

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — About 3,000 demonstrators chanting anti-Israeli and anti-American slogans marched through West Beirut on Sunday at the start of a week of protests to demand Israel's withdrawal from southern Lebanon.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami, meanwhile, announced that Lebanon had asked Israel to close its liaison office near Beirut.

To the beat of drums, a crowd including schoolchildren and boy scouts chanted "Arabs revolt against Israel" and "Down with America, guardian of Israel" as they marched to Mr. Karami's office.

The march through West Beirut, which is predominantly Moslem, was called by the Shiite Moslem militia leader, Nabih Berri, to mark the second anniversary of Israel's invasion of the south. Mr. Berri is also minister of state for southern Lebanon.

Israel invaded Lebanon on June 6, 1982, to oust Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization. It has kept troops in the south and the eastern Bekaa Valley.

Mr. Karami's month-old government has made liberation of the south a priority, and Mr. Berri has called for a general strike in Beirut and a "day of popular anger" in southern Lebanon for Monday with roadblocks, mass rallies and strikes.

The government said on Saturday that it would reopen two crossings between Beirut's Moslem and Christian sectors on Monday despite persistent hostilities between rival militias.

The two crossings to be opened to automobile and pedestrian traffic are at Galerie Semaan on Beirut's southern outskirts and on the road through the capital's port.

Mr. Karami said Saturday that he had ordered Israel to close its liaison office in the East Beirut suburb of Dohay. But in Jerusalem on Sunday, a cabinet spokesman said the coordinator of Israel's Lebanon policy, Uri Lubrani, had said that Israel had received no official request to close the bureau.

(Reuters, AP)

Papandreou Goes to Finland

ATHENS — Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of Greece left for Helsinki on Sunday for talks with Finnish leaders that are likely to center on nuclear disarmament.

His three-day visit will include an address at a meeting of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War.



General Antoine Lahad

nearby villages and gather intelligence. They also impose and collect a series of taxes on the local population to help pay for their operations, a time-honored Lebanese militia financing system that has Israel's approval.

However, serious military work — for example searching for guerrillas who fire on Israeli soldiers — is still largely left to the Israeli Army even where South Lebanon Army units are present.

Israel Sets Up New Lebanese Militia

But South Lebanon Army Is Far From Being Effective

By Edward Walsh
Washington Post Service

HASBAYA, Lebanon — Eleven soldiers stood in two rows, listening intently to the instructions of their commander. They were dressed in the olive green uniforms of the Israeli Army and carried Soviet-made AK-47 assault rifles that had been captured from the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The briefing completed, the soldiers boarded two small vehicles armed with machine guns for the patrol into the surrounding countryside, earlier in the day, guerrillas had fired three rockets, propelled grenades at an Israeli unit. They waited in the hot midday sun, but they did not move.

Half an hour later, without explanation, the soldiers climbed down from their vehicles and returned to their barracks.

This scene unfolded one day recently outside the two-story headquarters of the "Hasbaya company" of the South Lebanon Army.

The South Lebanon Army — financed, supplied and trained by Israel — is gradually taking on the appearance of an army, but from all indications it is still a long way from being an effective military force in the region.

According to General Antoine Lahad, the former Lebanese Army general who took command of the army with Israel's backing in April, it will take up to two years to recruit and train a force strong enough to police southern Lebanon, which for the last two years has been under the control of the Israeli Army.

The clear implication of General Lahad's timetable is that Israeli soldiers can expect to spend up to two more years in southern Lebanon before this latest attempt to provide the area with an indigenous, pro-Israeli security force is ready for a full test.

General Lahad, 55, a Maronite Christian, and the men he commands, have become perhaps the single most critical factor in Israeli policy in southern Lebanon. While Israel once hoped that southern Lebanon could be secured through the use of a series of friendly local militias, it appears to have abandoned that approach. Now Israel's

hope of withdrawing from the area rides on General Lahad's men.

General Lahad took over the remnants of the Israeli-supported militia that had been commanded by Major Saad Haddad, who died early this year. Major Haddad, also a Christian, controlled a narrow band of land along the Israeli-Lebanese border before Israel's 1982 invasion, but he and his men were never a match for the PLO forces that were dug in elsewhere in southern Lebanon.

According to Israeli officers who are part of a liaison unit that is based in the same building as General Lahad's headquarters staff, in the town of Marjayoun, the South Lebanon Army has already come a long way. They said the force has grown from about 700 under Major Haddad to 2,000 today, and that the number of Shiite Moslems volunteering to join the army had grown steadily.

But the Israelis who work directly with the force do not minimize the task facing General Lahad. He has enlarged his force and expanded its area of control, but it still is active in only 20 percent of Israeli-occupied southern Lebanon.

The army, accompanied by Israeli advisers, patrols along the border, where Major Haddad's militia used to operate, and has taken up positions in Druze Moslem areas to the east and in the Christian enclave around Jezzine. It also has about 300 soldiers around the port of Sidon, assisting the Israeli Army.

But in the remainder of southern Lebanon — the predominantly Shiite Moslem areas where anti-Israeli sentiment is the strongest — there is no South Lebanon Army presence. These areas will have to be secured before there is a complete Israeli withdrawal.

General Lahad's men are responsible for "internal security," meaning that they man road checkpoints, make regular patrols of



Anti-NATO protesters marching in the center of Madrid on Sunday.

Madrid Marchers Demand NATO Pullout

Reuters

MADRID — Thousands of protesters marched through Madrid on Sunday, demanding the removal of U.S. bases and Spain's withdrawal from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Organizers claimed there were more than 500,000. Police put the number at about 100,000.

Spain joined NATO two years ago, but when the Socialist government took power in 1982 it froze integration into the alliance's military structure and pledged a referendum on continued membership. The marchers accused the government of deliberately delaying the popular vote.

The Socialist prime minister, Felipe Gonzalez, told a Socialist Party meeting on Sunday that the government would make clear its position on NATO before the party's congress in December.

The Socialist Party officially stayed away from the march, saying it would be used to attack the government.

WORLD BRIEFS

London Paper Says Sakharov Is Dead

LONDON (UPI) — The Sunday Times, citing what it said were reliable but unofficial Moscow sources, said Andrei D. Sakharov, the dissident nuclear physicist and Nobel Peace Prize laureate, died Thursday night in a hospital in the Soviet city of Gorki, the site of his internal exile.

Several dissident sources told United Press International on Saturday in Moscow that they had heard nothing of this, and they doubted that it could have been kept secret.

The Sunday Times story, which appeared Sunday, did not identify sources or provide details. The report was similar to a story carried in a small Italian newspaper on Saturday.

An Italian writer, Giovanni Gribelli, described as a friend of Mr. Sakharov's wife, Yelena G. Bonner, said that Mrs. Bonner told her that her Mr. Sakharov was "no longer with us." The Florence newspaper La Citta on Sunday quoted Mrs. Gribelli as saying that Mr. Sakharov's wife had spoken to her briefly on the telephone "in a voice strangled with emotion."

West German Metal Talks to Resume

STUTTGART (AP) — Employers and metal union members seeking a 35-hour workweek agreed Sunday to resume negotiations Tuesday as part of an effort to return 380,000 workers to their jobs.

A spokesman said the employers' organization, Gesamtmetall, was standing by its offer to grant permanent night-shift workers a 38-hour workweek. The 2.5-million-member IG Metall union has insisted that steps toward a 35-hour workweek at full pay apply to all metalworkers.

Meanwhile, printers announced that they would expand their strikes by five hours a week on Monday. They gave no details. Intermittent warning strikes over the past six weeks have occasionally kept newspapers off the stands or forced them to publish smaller editions.

Blows From Gun Cited in Gaza Case

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — A senior Israeli officer suspected of involvement in the killing of two Palestinian bus hijackers after their capture struck them on the head with his pistol butt, political sources said Sunday.

The officer, a member of the general staff, was named as a suspect in the secret part of an official investigation into the deaths of two of four guerrillas who hijacked an Israeli bus to the occupied Gaza Strip in April. The report, parts of whose conclusions were published last week, said two guerrillas were killed when Israeli troops stormed the bus. The other two, captured alive, died from blows to the back of the head with blunt instruments, the report said.

Japanese Protest Missiles at U.S. Bases

YOKOSUKA, Japan (UPI) — About 19,000 protesters demonstrated outside U.S. bases Sunday to protest the deployment of Tomahawk cruise missiles on Pacific Fleet ships this month.

About 16,000 protesters marched in the rain past the main gate of the U.S. naval base at Yokosuka, a Tokyo Bay port 25 miles (40 kilometers) south of the capital, police said. In Iwakuni, the site of a U.S. Marine Air Station 500 miles west of Tokyo, 3,000 people marched through the streets.

Protest leaders say they oppose port calls by ships equipped with Tomahawks, which can carry nuclear weapons.

UN Secretary-General to Tour Mideast

UNITED NATIONS, New York (AP) — The UN secretary-general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, will begin his first Middle East tour on Tuesday. "I am going into a diplomatic vacuum, so to speak," he told reporters.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar, who left for Geneva on Sunday, will begin his nine-day tour in Cairo on Tuesday, then go to Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and Israel for talks with national leaders and inspections of UN peace-keeping forces. Despite the fighting in the Gulf, the secretary-general said he did not plan to visit Iran and Iraq.

UN supporters of Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization are pushing for a UN-sponsored Middle East peace conference that would include Israel and the PLO, as well as the United States and the Soviet Union. But the United States and Israel have already rejected the proposal, endorsed in a General Assembly vote of 124-4 last December.

19 Missing in Bermuda Sailing Race

HAMILTON, Bermuda (AP) — Nineteen persons were reported missing from a British-registered ship that was found abandoned Sunday in heavy seas off Bermuda, according to organizers of a Bermuda-to-Nova Scotia square-rigger sailing race. They said nine persons had been rescued.

Race organizers said ships and aircraft searched an area 85 miles northeast of Bermuda for survivors from the Marquis, a 67-year-old bark that set out in high winds Saturday. It was not clear when or how the ship ran into trouble.

The 117-foot (35.5-meter) vessel, which is owned by the China Clipper Society, was one of 42 taking part in the race to Halifax, Nova Scotia. Organizers said the crew consisted of 13 Americans, 7 Britons, 6 Antiguan and Barbadians, 1 Canadian and 1 Guyanese.

Afghanistan 'Extermination' Alleged

PARIS (UPI) — Six Soviet soldiers — five deserters and a prisoner of war — have been quoted as saying that the Red Army in Afghanistan practiced "extermination" of women, children and war prisoners.

Fatima Salkazanova, a Paris-based correspondent for the U.S.-backed Radio Liberty, said her interviews, published Saturday in Le Monde, were conducted near the Pakistan-Afghanistan border in the Soviet Union in various Soviet languages.

One soldier charged the Soviet Army with practicing a "scorched earth" policy, using missiles, napalm and fragmentation bombs on civilians. Another was quoted as saying that in punitive raids Soviet soldiers "don't shoot women and children, they shut them in a room and throw in grenades."

Floods, Landslides Kill 25 in Taiwan

TAIPEI (AP) — Twenty-five persons were killed Sunday when torrential rains set off landslides and flooded farmland in northern Taiwan, police reported.

Another nine persons lost their lives when a liquefied gas tank exploded in a dress shop. The explosion was linked to the flooding. Officials said the eight-hour downpour dumped 7.9 inches (about 200 millimeters) of rain in northern Taiwan and 9.76 inches in Taipei, the heaviest rainfall in Taipei itself in 11 years.

Manila Panel to Query U.S. Witnesses

LOS ANGELES (AP) — A Philippine inquiry board investigating the assassination of the opposition leader Benigno S. Aquino Jr. in Manila is to convene here Monday to hear testimony from about 20 possible American witnesses, according to a spokesman for the panel.

Also expected to appear are two Filipinos who fled to the United States after implicating President Ferdinand E. Marcos's government in the August 1983 slaying, according to Bienvenido Pan, the board's spokesman. "They are afraid if they come back, they will be arrested or liquidated," Mr. Pan said Friday.

One of the two Filipinos, Ruben Regalado, was a Philippine Airlines airport technician who said he witnessed the shooting. He discounted the government's version that Mr. Aquino was killed by an alleged Communist. The other Filipino, Jose Frondo Santos, told a U.S. congressional committee in February that a high-ranking Philippine military official asked him to kill Mr. Aquino last year.

For the Record

North Korea has become the 13th country to join the Soviet Union in boycotting the Olympic Games this summer in Los Angeles. In an announcement Saturday, the country's official news agency, monitored in Tokyo, said the pullout was based on concern for athletes' safety and a failure to form a joint team with South Korea. (AP)

The diplomatic correspondent and the acting news editor of the Nigerian newspaper The Guardian, Tunde Thompson and Ndaka Irabor, will be tried on charges of publishing false reports, officials said Friday. They said the charges resulted from reports that the military government had appointed officers as ambassadors. (AP)

Panama local elections that had been scheduled for Sunday will be delayed until next Sunday because some of the ballots were not printed in time, the electoral tribunal announced Saturday. The elections are for 720 district and municipal offices. (UPI)

Lloyd Doggett, a liberal state senator, defeated Kent R. Hance, a conservative U.S. representative, in a runoff election Saturday for the Democratic nomination for the U.S. Senate, according to complete results from the Texas secretary of state's office. The Senate seat is being vacated by John G. Tower, a Republican. (AP)

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Pastora, After Surgery In Caracas, Says He'll Continue Rebel Fight

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CARACAS—Edén Pastora Gómez, the leader of a Nicaraguan rebel group, has undergone plastic surgery at a Caracas hospital where he is being treated for shrapnel wounds and burns sustained in a bomb explosion last week.

Mr. Pastora said he would be back fighting Nicaragua's Sandinist government, in which he was once deputy defense minister, in two months.

"I won't sell myself or surrender, no matter how many bombs they plant," he said.

Mr. Pastora, leader of the Revolutionary Democratic Alliance, and his top aide, Roberto Chamorro, underwent surgery Saturday at the Policlínica Metropolitana, a private hospital in the Venezuelan capital.

"He is recovering well," said Dr. Luis Narciso, one of two surgeons treating the guerrillas, on Saturday.

Dr. Narciso said that Mr. Pastora sustained second-degree burns over 45 percent of his body in the explosion Wednesday at a remote rebel outpost in southern Nicaragua, near the Costa Rican border.

Eight persons were reported killed and 26 injured in the blast, which occurred as Mr. Pastora was holding a press conference.

Dr. Narciso said he thought that Mr. Pastora would be able to leave the hospital in about a month.

Most of the wounded were taken to hospitals in San José, Costa Rica's capital, but the Costa Rican government, which is trying to remain neutral in the Nicaraguan conflict, said Mr. Pastora would be expelled when he could be moved.

On Friday, a private plane arrived at San José from Venezuela and Mr. Pastora and Mr. Chamorro were taken by ambulance to the airport and flown to Caracas. A former Venezuelan president, Carlos Andrés Pérez, reportedly arranged for the flight and he was the first person to visit them at the Caracas hospital.

Venezuela's acting interior minister, César E. Espinosa Vázquez, said Mr. Pastora was accepted as a private citizen, but the government would guarantee his safety.

The plane that brought them to Caracas belongs to a financial conglomerate that owns a private television station, Venevisión. On Friday, the station broadcast an interview with Mr. Pastora, made aboard the aircraft.

"Although there have been attempts on my life and there will be others," he said in the interview, "they are never going to sway us from our principles, or from disagreeing politically and ideologically with the Sandinista guard in the north."

Mr. Pastora was referring to a rival Nicaraguan rebel organization, the Honduras-based Nicaraguan Democratic Force, which includes former Nicaraguan national guardsmen who served under the late President Anastasio Somoza. Mr. Somoza's rightist regime was overthrown in July 1979 in a revolt led by the Sandinistas.

Known as Commander Zero in his days as a Sandinista military leader, Mr. Pastora turned against his former comrades after the war, asserting that they had swerved too far toward Marxism.

As he left Costa Rica, Mr. Pastora blamed the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency for the explosion, which killed several of his men and two reporters. On Thursday he said he believed the Sandinista government was responsible.

The rebel leader said the CIA was angry at him for not agreeing to merge his group with the Nicaraguan Democratic Force.

"For several months," he said, "the CIA has been preparing the ground, mounting a campaign against me, saying I am the only obstacle to unification with the Nicaraguan Democratic Force. This attack is punishment for not yielding." (AP, NYT)

For Duarte, Political Triumph May Be Short Lived

By Lydia Chavez
New York Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — When José Napoleón Duarte received the blue and white presidential sash from the speaker of the national assembly last week, it was a moment of personal triumph for him and a historic one for El Salvador. Mr. Duarte was elected once before, in 1972, only to have the military prevent him from taking power. This time he became the first president in 52 years not to be hand-picked by the armed forces.

But the triumph could be short lived. El Salvador's infrastructure has been destroyed by four years of civil war, unemployment is near 40 percent in some parts of the country and rightist paramilitary groups, although not as active as they were last fall, continue to kill people.

The Salvadoran Army is larger and better trained, but leftist guerrilla groups have also grown stronger.

In the past few days, Mr. Duarte, a Christian Democrat, has proposed a few noncontroversial remedies for some of the country's social, economic and political ills. However, some of the promises he has made — to end abuses of authority, bring the left into the electoral process and improve the lot of the country's poor — will take bolder actions than are sure to run into strong opposition.

Mr. Duarte plans to use U.S. aid to encourage small businesses and to give the farm unions direct participation in the agencies and ministries that oversee the country's land

redistribution program. A member of the largest such union, Jorge Camacho, has been named a vice minister of agriculture; another union leader has been appointed to head one of the agencies that manages a land redistribution program.

The first steps these union leaders are likely to take is to rid their institutions of members from the far-right Nationalist Republican Alliance, whose candidate, Roberto d'Aubuisson, lost the presidential election to Mr. Duarte. The unions complained that these ministries and agencies, filled with d'Aubuisson supporters, have blocked progress in the land program.

However, a wholesale dismantling of the bureaucracies would leave the party's members without jobs, a situation they are not likely to accept calmly. Already, members of Mr. d'Aubuisson's party are complaining that the Christian Democrats are pushing them aside.

Mr. Duarte will try to counter some of the backlash by making amends to property owners who have not been paid for the land that was expropriated in 1980. He said he would repay these landowners with shares in the banks the country nationalized in 1980. While the state will retain partial ownership, a large percentage will be handed over to the landowners, each of whom will not be permitted to own more than a 2-percent share of a bank.

His military plans include retraining in the country's three security forces by putting them under the command of a new

vice minister of defense. No one has yet objected to the idea, but past shuffles of military commanders and the appointment of new leaders have only marginally improved the human rights record of the military.

Mr. Duarte has promised to confront one of the most explosive issues — abuses of authority by the military. He has said he will look into crimes, such as the assassination of Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero in 1980 and the question of whether high military officials were involved in the murder of four American churchwomen the same year.

The Salvadoran government has never investigated or prosecuted a military officer, and the former president, Alvaro Magaña, acknowledged last week that such moves were almost impossible to make.

If Mr. Duarte plans to investigate army officers suspected of crimes, instead of transferring them to foreign postings as Mr. Magaña has done, he will face considerable opposition. Salvadoran military officials, highly suspicious of Mr. Duarte's intentions, have said that he will have to move slowly. One high-ranking military officer said that if he tried anything too drastic, he "will be stopped."

The military is also watching Mr. Duarte's plans for meeting with the leftist insurgents. During the election campaign, he said repeatedly that he would open a dialogue with all sectors of Salvadoran society, including the rebels.

However, in his inaugural address, the new president stressed that he would not talk to anyone bearing arms, and he hinted that a truce would have to be reached before the left would be invited to any talks.

2 Field Tests of Bacteria Approved by U.S. Panel

By Michael Wines

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Two weeks after a U.S. court revoked approval of a federally funded field test of genetically engineered bacteria, a National Institutes of Health committee has endorsed two more open-air tests of the microbes — this time by private companies with no federal ties.

The committee, in its action Friday, rejected the advice of environmentalists and a congressional subcommittee to stop reviewing privately funded experiments until a federal policy on genetic engineering can be drawn up.

Jeremy Rifkin, the environmental activist who successfully blocked the earlier federally funded experiment in a lawsuit, said he was studying legal options to block the latest move, but he declined to elaborate.

The panel that acted Friday, the DNA Advisory Committee, endorsed a proposal by Advanced Genetic Sciences, a Connecticut biotechnology company, to spray a plot of fruit trees with 100 billion bacteria altered in the laboratory in hopes of inhibiting the formation of frost on plants. A second field test of an undisclosed microbe by Cetus-Madison Inc., a Wisconsin company, was also approved.

U.S. law does not bar private companies from conducting open-air tests of laboratory-made organisms. So far, however, the growing biotechnology industry has voluntarily submitted its proposals for field tests to the federal committee, which officially can regulate only federally financed biotechnology research.

The committee's approval of private-sector plans seems certain to add to the growing debate over whether the U.S. government should halt reviews of open-air experiments until rules governing both federal and private tests can be issued.

Two weeks earlier in U.S. District Court in Washington, Judge John J. Sirica barred the committee from allowing a California scientist

to conduct a federally funded experiment with frost-inhibiting bacteria. The experiment was almost identical to the Advanced Genetic Sciences plan. Judge Sirica ruled that the committee had not proved that it had adequately studied whether the experiment might damage the environment.

Opponents of the experimentation contend that the introduction of man-made organisms into the environment could disrupt some unknown ecological balance, much as the gypsy moth disturbed U.S. forests after being accidentally released decades ago.

Friday's endorsement of the private tests leaves the committee in the position of sanctioning the same experiments by private companies that Judge Sirica said needed further study if federally funded.

Both the Environmental Protection Agency and a White House working group are studying whether the National Institutes of Health should continue to regulate genetic engineering experiments or approve tests by private companies. In the meantime, both the EPA and the White House have backed continued review by the institutes of private-industry field tests.

"Whether a company comes to you voluntarily or not is irrelevant," Mr. Rifkin told the committee Friday. He said the institutes' committee was "authorizing giving its good name" to the proposal.

"You ought to have one consistent set of rules for academia and for private industry," he added.

Friday's approval of the two experiments was not unexpected, in part because both field tests are regarded by almost all scientists as presenting little or no potential for harm.

In approving the field test of frost-inhibiting bacteria, several committee members publicly scorned suggestions by a consultant, David Pimentel, a Cornell University ecologist, that the committee should recommend tighter monitoring of bacteria migration off the test site.



Walter F. Mondale, accompanied by a California state senator, Art Torres, samples a taco at Los Angeles's Grand Central Market as he campaigns for the state's Tuesday primary.

Hart Looks to Tuesday Voting Shultz Meets As Chance to Derail Mondale With Ortega

(Continued from Page 1)

very close. Mr. Jackson is favored in four districts with large black populations.

• New Jersey: The Mondale victory that was widely predicted a week ago has started to look shaky, with strong indications that Mr. Jackson has gained from four days of intensive campaigning and some signs of a late move to Mr. Hart among independents.

Private estimates from all three camps are that the candidates are likely to split the 107 pledged delegates closely. Surveys by both the Mondale and Hart campaigns find large numbers of uncommitted voters. Jackson slates are regarded as competitive in at least 4 of the 20 delegate districts.

• West Virginia: With Governor John D. Rockefeller 4th, the United Mine Workers and other influential forces on his side, Mr. Mondale is strongly favored to win the non-binding preference vote.

But there is a possibility for an upset by Mr. Hart in the battle for 35 pledged delegates. The Hart delegate slates include a number of well-known legislators and party officials, while Mr. Mondale's slates are dominated by union officials, teachers and feminists.

• South Dakota: Mr. Mondale's absence — he last appeared in South Dakota during the 1980 campaign — and a pair of effective brief appearances by Mr. Hart have given the Coloradan the upper hand in the battle for the 15 pledged delegates.

• New Mexico: Although Mr. Mondale has the support of most top elected Democrats, Hart supporters are confident he will win most of the 23 delegates at stake.

(Continued from Page 1)

the highest-level Mexican visit in nearly four years.

An official said it was an "important signal" that Mexico was preparing to improve its relations with El Salvador and probably exchange ambassadors again.

The dual change in policy was discussed in Washington last month by Mr. Reagan and President Miguel de la Madrid of Mexico and has been under negotiation since then, officials in Mexico City said.

"It is to the credit of President de la Madrid," an official said, "that he made this overture that the United States began serious relations with the government of Nicaragua to reduce the tensions in Central America. One supposes there had to be a quid pro quo."

He said the change in Mexico's policy recognized that "Duarte will be the key person for a negotiated exit" from the conflicts in Central America. A diplomatic solution has been a key goal of Mexico, both individually and as a member of the Contadora group, the negotiating team that also includes Colombia, Panama and Venezuela.

Mexico has long called for direct talks between the United States and Nicaragua. The United States, meanwhile, has expressed concern over Mexico's friendly attitude toward the Salvadoran left and Nicaragua.

Trust Income Misreported by Meese

By Leslie Maitland Werner

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Two of five officials in the 1980 Reagan campaign who received payments from a private trust established to help finance planning for the transition to office did not report the payments accurately on their financial disclosure forms.

Edwin Meese 3d, now President Ronald Reagan's counselor, received \$10,000, as did Michael K. Deaver, now the deputy White House chief of staff.

But neither Mr. Meese nor Mr. Deaver listed the Presidential Transition Trust as a source of income exceeding \$5,000, as required on the disclosure forms they were obliged to file when they were named to positions in the Reagan administration.

There is no indication that the payments themselves were in any way improper, but the Ethics in Government Act requires incoming

officials to report on their income and its sources. The Justice Department has taken the position that it is a crime to intentionally omit or conceal information from a disclosure report.

Jacob A. Stein, the independent counsel appointed to investigate Mr. Meese's failure to list a \$15,000 interest-free loan on his disclosure forms and other aspects of his financial affairs, is now examining payments that Mr. Meese received from the transition funds, according to sources closely connected to the White House.

The Presidential Transition Trust, which raised \$160,000 in private funds, was established before the November 1980 election to plan activities for an anticipated transition to office. After the election, a separate private fund, the Presidential Transition Foundation, was established.

According to the foundation's tax returns, it raised and spent almost \$1 million on the transition.

in addition to \$2 million provided by the General Services Administration.

Reagan administration officials who managed both funds have repeatedly denied requests to make public the funds' financial records, despite initial pledges to do so.

Three other officials who received payments from the transition trust reported the income on their financial disclosure forms.

Questions raised by Mr. Meese's financial dealings have delayed consideration of his nomination to become attorney general until after Mr. Stein concludes his inquiry.

Leonard Garment, Mr. Meese's attorney, said Friday: "We are consistently declining to become involved in public debate on subjects that are or are likely to become involved in the independent counsel's inquiry. Any suggestions of wrongdoing on Meese's part are altogether unjustified."

Mr. Deaver was in Europe with Mr. Reagan and could not be reached for comment.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Cost of Child-Rearing: If You Have to Ask...

Middle-income families with two children and a wife working part-time spend more than \$80,000 to raise each child, and that doesn't include a college education, says Thomas J. Espenshade, a population economist, in his new book, "Investing in Children: New Estimates of Parental Expenditures."

In the study, middle-income families spent \$98,300, excluding college, on each child; middle income, \$82,400; and low-income, \$74,900.

Middle-income parents of one child generally spend 54 percent more on their offspring than parents of three children spend on each child, according to his study, which used figures from 1981.

An important factor is the wife's employment status, the study found. A middle-income family in which the wife holds a full-time job will spend \$94,100 per child; the same family in which the wife is a full-time homemaker will spend \$76,400, possibly reflecting the cost of care while both parents work.

The book also shows that the cost of child-rearing is rising faster than the cost of living in most areas of the country.

The book is available for \$14.95 from the Urban Institute, 1200 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

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CIA Director Reveals 40 Stock Transactions

The director of central intelligence, William J. Casey, engaged in 40 stock transactions totaling more than \$1 million last year, according to his 1983 financial disclosure statement.

Mr. Casey set up two trusts last October after he was criticized

newspaper. He began paying \$100 each, but the price has dropped to \$65.

Mr. Casey's financial disclosure statement was filed with the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.

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Mr. Casey's financial disclosure statement was filed with the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.

Flight Attendants: The Skies Are Grayer

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The new rules are part of a broader effort to improve the working conditions of flight attendants.

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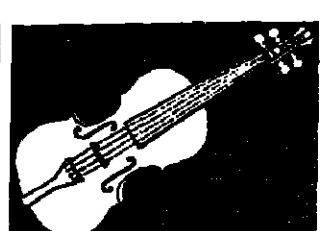
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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

'Laid Back' at the Summit

If only there were a hidden agenda for the economic summit in London this week. The public agenda promises little more than another pledge to reduce trade barriers, and no action on limp growth, rising interest rates and the "debt bomb" in the Third World.

These annual summits bring together the leaders of the seven strongest non-Communist countries — the United States, Japan, Canada, West Germany, Britain, France and Italy. It is an extraordinary opportunity to focus political minds on global economics. But too often, the opportunity is trampled by national posturing and domestic politics.

How much better it would be, rather than badger each other for three days, these leaders would try to help one another solve problems. Instead of complaining about big U.S. budget deficits, for instance, when will the allies offer to shoulder more of the cost of defense?

It is widely predicted that the London summit will produce no such progress. How could it? The leader of the strongest economy in the world is running for re-election and he is not about to concede he has done anything wrong in the last three years. Indeed, an aide says, he is feeling "laid back" about the meeting. That is hardly appropriate. This year's problems are potentially more serious than any confronting the nine previous summits.

The debt bomb heads the list. As interest rates rise, so does resentment over crushing indebtedness, especially among Latin American debtors. This could be a flash point. The Europeans are more jittery about it than the president is, and will properly press him for agreement on some kind of relief — a cap on

interest rates, longer term loans or increased direct aid. Interest rates are rising because the financial world is frightened, particularly by what is happening in the United States — its budget deficits, its soaring imbalance of trade, teetering banks and weak securities markets.

But not all the blame falls on the United States. The West European countries are not doing enough, collectively or individually, to energize their own economies, and Japan continues to overprotect its market and its currency. And the Iraq-Iran war now threatens oil supplies, particularly for Europe and Japan.

Economic problems are mutual and need mutual solutions. The president may minimize the connection, but when the United States borrows heavily to finance budget deficits, it pushes up interest rates. That sucks money into the United States and drives up the value of the dollar. The strength of the dollar, in turn, hurts exports, swells imports and inevitably breeds pressure for protection.

Mr. Reagan can say, correctly, that the best cure for what ails industrial and developing nations alike is worldwide recovery. He can legitimately boast that his country's expansion is leading the way. He cannot promise, however, that it will be strong enough long enough; there is mounting doubt that it will be.

A nervous president is prepared to act meaningfully against his budget deficits before they wreck growth. This means higher taxes and lower defense outlays — a radical reordering of Mr. Reagan's priorities. It is no time for any leader to be "laid back."

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

To Own a Bit of Paradise

A universally accepted tenet of U.S. foreign policy is to encourage, and in some cases to aid, land reform in Third World countries. The theory is that a few individuals should not own all the land, keeping the others in a state ranging from tenancy to near-serfdom. If land ownership is widespread, the thinking goes, more citizens will have a stake in promoting stable government, a chance to become economically independent and an incentive to increase production.

It may surprise many Americans to know that a state, but not a foreign one — Hawaii — is urgently in need of land reform. In the mid-1960s the Hawaii legislature discovered that while the state and federal governments owned almost 49 percent of the state's land, a mere 72 individuals owned 47 percent of the total. On the densely populated island of Oahu, 22 people owned 72.5 percent of the land. Most residents of the state, therefore, had to rent the land on which they built houses but could not purchase the ground under them.

The legislature determined that it was not in the public interest to allow this concentration to continue. At first, legislators considered requiring the landowners to sell to tenants at the fair market price. The landowners resisted. Fearing enormous federal tax liabilities. In order to accommodate their needs the lawmakers instead adopted a plan whereby the state would purchase certain property at full market

value using the power of eminent domain and then sell it to the tenants. This would greatly reduce the tax liability of the landowners.

Last week, the Supreme Court upheld the Hawaii statute. The power of eminent domain, Justice Sandra Day O'Connor wrote for a unanimous court, may be used to acquire not only land that will be publicly owned but also property that eventually will be privately owned so long as the taking is rationally related to a public purpose. Taking land for purposes of urban redevelopment is a good example of this practice; it was approved by the court 30 years ago in a case originating in the District of Columbia. In the Hawaii case, the court found that the statute's rational public purpose was to regulate the land oligopoly and restore the normal functioning of the state's residential land market.

Land reform sounds radical to many people, but the Supreme Court acted very conservatively in this case. Each state's legislature, the justices agreed, is the best judge of what public purposes should be advanced by using the power of eminent domain, and courts should defer to that determination. Island lawmakers wanted to provide their constituents with the same opportunity to own land that U.S. policymakers want to secure for Third World peasants. Why not practice in every state what Americans preach to the rest of the world?

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Opinion

Complacency Within NATO

The 35th anniversary meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, which just ended in Washington, was a disappointment. The communiqué issued by foreign ministers is endowed with an unbecoming aura of complacency. Even President Reagan seems to have succumbed with his statement that "all governments recognize that there is nothing more important than the development of a better working relationship with the Soviet Union." Such statements misunderstand the nature of the original threat, how it was developed over the years, and what can be done to meet it.

The emphasis on dialogue, détente or "a stable relationship," which seem to be synonymous in diplomatic minds, indicates that the alliance finds it difficult to recognize that the Soviet Union is inherently uninterested in a stable relationship.

— The Times (London)

Three Democrats on Reagan

Question to Walter Mondale: You worry about the future of the world?

Mr. Mondale: I worry, Reagan, the other night, said, "I don't want a war." Of course he doesn't want a war. No one's said that. But what happens when you keep building more and more weapons; you have fewer and fewer discussions with other leaders; the world's major powers, particularly the adversaries, growl at each other; diplomacy by megaphone; there's no understanding; there's no

meeting of the minds; there's no way of reducing tensions? The tragic fact is that far too many wars in world history were not started deliberately, just someone played one too many cards.

Question to Gary Hart: When people read that you've called President Reagan ignorant, they might say, well, it sounds kind of harsh. Mr. Hart: It is harsh. There's a difference between being ignorant and being stupid. Ignorant is being fundamentally out of touch with the realities of your time. There were leaders in history who were not stupid individuals, but they were ignorant in the classic sense of not knowing what was going on around them. And I don't think this man knows what's going on around him. The threat of the escape of nuclear technology from our ability to control it. The clock is ticking. If you don't have an arms agreement, all bets are off.

Question to Jesse Jackson: Do the next four years scare you if Mr. Reagan wins?

Mr. Jackson: All the things that Reagan could do to our country could be irreparable in damage. What he would do to poor people is the fundamental issue. There are 34 million people in poverty now, maybe 41 million by the end of this year. And as you cut entry programs and our children sleep in the cold and in the dark, and cut breakfast programs, you cut meal grants, you drive children out of school, into the world without skills or jobs, and thus you drive them into crime.

— From interviews of the candidates by Robert Scheer of the Los Angeles Times

Pérez de Cuéllar Suggests Some Good Reasons to Care

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — The secretary-general of the United Nations, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, was in Washington the other day. At a conference at the Brookings Institution he spoke about "Multilateralism in Today's World." When he crossed Massachusetts Avenue to deliver a commencement address at the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies on "Idealism and Realism," traffic was stopped momentarily. Otherwise, unless you spotted his motorcade on its way to urgent talks at the State Department, you would have scarcely known he was there.

It figures. Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar is the executive of an organization whose charter commits 158 states "to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors." He is like the Soviet Union and Afghanistan, Iraq and Iran. Its members are also sworn "to unite their strength to maintain international peace and security" — like the Russians, the Cubans, the Nicaraguans and, yes, the United States in Central America.

The secretary-general could hardly have hoped to compete for newspaper space or air time on a weekend when the United States was honoring its Vietnam War dead; the Reagan administration was dispatching anti-aircraft missiles and an aerial tanker to Saudi Arabia; and an American diplomat was being assaulted by a gang of Soviet toughs on a street in Leningrad. But his message ought not to be entirely lost.

It is easy to be cynical about the current level of deference to principles in a UN charter drafted almost 40 years ago. It is easier still to enumerate the organization's inequities: Two-thirds of the votes in the General Assembly speak, often outrageously, for less than 10 percent of the world's people; 30 practicing democracies foot two-thirds of the bill. So while Congress threatens to cut the U.S. contribution, the Reagan

administration trumpets its indifference: Shape up or ship out — who cares?

Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar does, and for some hard-headed reasons. Some have to do with unsung UN accomplishments in health care, in stimulating food production, in peacekeeping on the Golan Heights and in Cyprus; in crises forestalled by preventive diplomacy; in relief for refugees and care for children.

But most have to do with the price the world pays — and the far heavier price it may someday pay — not so much for flouting the United Nations as for abandoning "multilateral diplomacy" in favor of the "unilateral use of force."

A respected Peruvian diplomat, Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar did not seek his job and does not seem particularly happy in it. Some say he is insufficiently assertive. But, at the very least, he is a well-positioned lookout. And what he sees from his particular crow's nest is nothing less than "the threat of new international anarchy."

Some would argue that anarchy is nothing new. But anarchy in an age of nuclear proliferation has a certain newness to it. So Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar naturally puts nuclear arms control high on his list of multilateral priorities. But there are, on his list of multilateral priorities, more than 40 nonmilitary conflicts under way in the world today. So, says the secretary-general, "the acquisition and utilization of conventional weapons of great sophistication and destructive power is also a matter of global concern."

By his reckoning, these weapons have caused "some 20 million deaths in wars since 1945," "some twice as many civilian as military." That is partly what he means by new anarchy — "armed force, both overt and covert, used and increasingly justified as a legitimate means of obtaining national objectives."



By Steve Hordman — The Washington Post

Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar is not wishing so much as he is warning. He is fully aware of the superpower conflicts of interest and ideology as well as the nationalist forces, territorial counterclaims, and sectarian strife that work against "multilateralism" within or outside the United Nations. He is equally aware that the "very nobility of the concepts" of the UN Charter stands "in stark contrast" to the UN's performance.

But this contrast — and here is the heart of his argument — is precisely the wrong reason for concluding that a tough-minded and pragmatic recognition of the "new anarchy" is at war with idealism. On the contrary, he insists, "The very purpose and unique quality of knowledge [is] to lead to something beyond itself, to the vision of what should be."

Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar is not saying this will happen or claiming to know how to make it happen. He is merely saying that there is enough in the UN's record to suggest that it could happen. And he is inviting those who would write off the hopes of the organization's founders as naive to contemplate the alternatives.

The Washington Post

For the Summiteers, a Confidence-Restoring Proposal

By Jonathan Power

NEW YORK — Seven years ago the Western heads of government met in London; it was said that one-third of the preparation time had been spent on discussing the economic predicament of the Third World. But the summit produced only a mouse — a commitment to respond to the Third World's demand for a "common fund" that would support commodity prices.

The idea was so complex that it was impossible to apply. Many of those who were privy to the decision knew it was unworkable. But the cynical political maneuver bought time.

Now the Western leaders are about to meet again in London. By all accounts the preparation time for this year's summit has been minimal, despite overwhelming evidence, in

the form of the debt crisis, that the Third World really is in a mess.

Still, an idea exists in the background that is worthwhile and timely. It would cost the treasuries of the Western countries nothing, yet it would release the World Bank from the constraints now imposed on it, so that it could lend billions more dollars to beleaguered Third World economies while acting as a catalyst to restore the shaken confidence of the overexposed commercial banks.

The arithmetic of the present crisis is startling. If the developing countries are to regain their growth rates of the 1970s they must increase their borrowing from commercial banks by 8 percent or 9 percent a year. But

there is little evidence that the commercial banks are prepared to lend such amounts. Not only are the banks cautious about renewed activity in the precarious Third World market, but the revival of economic activity at home means they have plenty of opportunities for lending even if they search rather less.

Indeed, the whole trend is going in the wrong direction. Developing countries are paying back more to the banks than they are receiving. In 1981 the net transfer — that is, new lending minus repayment of interest and principal — was \$16 billion. In 1982 it was minus \$7 billion and in 1983 minus \$21 billion. The 13 major borrowers among the developing

countries transferred 2 percent of their income to the banks in 1983.

There is a real danger that the debt crisis is going to become self-perpetuating. Something unusually creative needs to be done to break out of the vicious cycle of depression.

This idea could be a part of it: financing between the World Bank and the commercial banks.

In a substantially different form, the idea has been kicked around for a number of years. Commercial banks have been shy of getting too involved with the World Bank, which raises money in very different ways and is committed to projects that produce a return very slowly — often over 15 to 20 years.

A proposed new institution would get around these problems. It would be the World Bank's own commercial bank — able to accept deposits, to borrow extensively at variable interest rates and to charge an interest rate that the commercial banks expect. It would concentrate on projects with shorter pay-back periods.

Such a bank would remove the straitjacket that has constrained World Bank lending. The World Bank, because of its articles of agreement, is limited to lending an amount equal to its equity. Commercial banks can lend 20 times as much. The gearing ratio of the new bank could be at least 10 to 1.

What would the World Bank's bank do for the commercial banks? Give them new confidence, raise their ceilings on Third World lending and assure the regulatory authorities, such as the Federal Reserve and the Bank of England, that the projects the money is being spent on are better thought out and supervised than was the case with much of what the banks lent in the 1970s.

Too frequently, commercial bank lending has been used for general balance-of-payments support and to cover government deficits. Commercial banks realize that they lack the World Bank's resources for identifying and developing lending opportunities in developing countries.

The borrowers would also benefit. Although they might prefer traditional World Bank lending, which is cheaper, their needs are so huge that they have no recourse but to keep going to the commercial banks.

Borrowers might flinch at having to meet World Bank discipline while paying commercial rates of interest. But in the long run it will be to the good. And the World Bank's imprimatur should mean that the borrowers get the finest possible terms.

How much could the World Bank's bank expect to lend? About \$2 billion a year within a couple of years. The amount is no panacea for the debt crisis, but it could play an important catalytic role by increasing the propensity of commercial banks to lend to the Third World.

Western summits do not have a good record as far as the Third World is concerned. But the debt crisis has driven home the concept of interdependence. If last year the developing countries had been able to maintain their imports at 1982 levels, the industrialized countries would have had an economic growth rate of about 3 percent, rather than the 2 1/2 percent they achieved.

International Herald Tribune



Ceausescu's Olympic Balancing Act

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — Romania, at the crest of the Soviet-bloc countries, no. One again, Nicolae Ceausescu, the problem child of the East bloc, is playing games with Moscow.

When countries such as Castro's Cuba — which once proclaimed itself "the first free nation in America," before settling erratically into a course of dependence on the Soviet Union — and East Germany, with its tremendously successful sports program, follow the Soviet lead in boycotting the Los Angeles Games, one can only imagine the amount of pressure being applied from Moscow.

President Ceausescu, in deciding to send a team to Los Angeles, has pulled off a psychological coup that extends beyond the domain of sports. Romania's decision to participate in the Olympics is not a complete surprise — it follows other independent-minded initiatives, such as the country's decisions to renew diplomatic relations with West Germany before its East European partners did so, to maintain ties with Israel after the Six Day War, and to insist on good relations with China at a time of deteriorating contacts between Moscow and Beijing.

It is, therefore, a serious move and a difficult exercise in diplomatic equilibrium. It is also a clever domestic move. President Ceausescu's regime is going through economic and social crises. A permanent scarcity of consumer goods and widespread violations of human rights have led to many acts of resistance. Experts have noted at least 160 hostile acts in the main factories since the authorities reportedly killed a coup plot.

Yet, while the issue, the decision to attend the Olympic Games is known by all Romanians, and has bolstered the president's image as an independent leader, one who has not bowed to Moscow. It has brought new pride to the country. And it has given a breathing space to a regime in trouble. The unexpected and, for once,

spontaneous homage Mr. Ceausescu received recently during the inauguration of a Danube canal was a sincere indication of the way Romanians feel about the decision to take part in the Olympics.

The United States is pleased to see this chink in the Soviet armor. If Romania is not afraid to send its athletes to Los Angeles, it means that the argument put forward by the boycotting Communist countries — that their athletes would be subject to harassment and even physical danger — is a fallacious one. Washington is certain to consider this stance when it debates whether to renew Romania's most-favored-nation trading status, which expires this month.

But Mr. Ceausescu's operation is a very tricky one. To Moscow, the boycott is a question of prestige. The price of this prestige is so great that the Kremlin leaders did not hesitate to impose their will on sports-minded

countries such as East Germany.

Thus, with a small Balkan country resists the Moscow masters, it constitutes a humiliation to the countries that gave in without a struggle.

The Kremlin has tolerated the Romanian regime in the past because of its orthodox neo-Stalinist nature, even though it sometimes borders on the grotesque in its cruelty and corruption. Bucharest has always been careful to give Moscow no cause for ideological concern.

So the visit to the Soviet Union that Mr. Ceausescu has been "invited" to make Monday will be an exercise in suspense. The visit will take place just a week before what is scheduled to be the first summit meeting of the East bloc's Comecon trade grouping in 13 years.

If Mr. Ceausescu does go to Moscow, it will be his first official visit for bilateral talks there in 14 years. It will be a short visit, just a few hours, and will have no resemblance to an Olympic truce.

International Herald Tribune

What Future In U.S. Ties To Israel?

This is the third of three articles.

By Robert G. Kaiser

WASHINGTON — The general American attitude, which is to see Israel's security as a vital American interest, is correct. The question is whether the current version of friendship for Israel is profoundly misguided because it is harming, not helping, both sides. The answer is yes.

Not everyone agrees. The organized friends of Israel in America, both Jews and gentiles, are intensely loyal. They donate millions of dollars, both to Israeli causes and to American politicians they hope will help Israel. (There are dozens of pro-Israel political action committees making huge contributions to American politicians, as well as a tradition of individual contributions by Jewish Americans worth millions every election year.) Members of Congress say no lobby is as formidable. And the devotion of American Jews to Israel is almost mystical.

Marcus Raskin of the Institute for Policy Studies has gone so far as to suggest that for many American Jews, Israel has become a deity-like object of spiritual devotion.

It is interesting to recall that in 1977, when Menachem Begin first became Israel's prime minister, many American Jews expressed deep anxiety about the policies they feared he would follow. Some publicly predicted that if Mr. Begin adopted an intransigent line, American Jews might withhold support for Israel.

"An Israeli position that would actually rule out any withdrawal from the West Bank would lead to serious and anguished discussions within the American Jewish community," said Hyman Bookbinder of the American Jewish Committee in May 1977. "I wouldn't be surprised if there would be a split in American Jewry," said Ben Wattenberg of the American Enterprise Institute.

Such sentiments were buried in the euphoria surrounding Camp David. But later, when people such as Ezer Weizman and Moshe Dayan left the Begin government and the prime minister did take an intransigent direction, the predicted anguish and division within American Jewry did not materialize. On the contrary, American Jews gave more than ever. The American-Israel Public Affairs Committee, Israel's most ardent supporter within the organized Jewish community, grew in strength.

The AIPAC's executive director, Thomas A. Dine, the organization's widely admired executive director, outlined it last month. The American debacle in Lebanon, he said, was not an example of misguided overreaching but of American "isolationism." He said: "Our failure to stand up to terrorist attacks on the marines, our failure to support a pro-Western government in Beirut, our failure to resist Soviet-backed aggression in Lebanon — all this is a triumph for the isolationists."

Mr. Dine said U.S.-Israeli relations were excellent, but he spoke with foreboding about the future. He said the sort of "peace process" envisioned in the Reagan plan of September 1982 really represented "tilting toward the Arabs and deliberately provoking tensions with Israel."

To prevent a return to efforts to pressure Israel to make an unsafe peace, Mr. Dine said, "we have to use the resources at our command to transform the relationship between the United States and Israel." In other words, the policy of huge, ever-growing aid to Israel is not enough. "We have to finish building the military and economic alliance between the United States and Israel."

In effect, Mr. Dine recommended that the United States abandon the idea of an evenhanded Middle East policy and cast its lot unreservedly with the Israelis. He told his colleagues they had to persuade policymakers in Washington "that a strong and secure relationship with Israel is the very foundation for any progress in solving the Arab-Israeli conflict."

Mr. Dine never even hinted that Israeli behavior might have contributed to past difficulties or to the troubled future he foresaw. One can understand how a partisan such as Mr. Dine could adopt such an approach: The Arabs are infuriating; they do seem incapable, so far, of really coming to grips with their Israeli problem. But does that mean it is in America's interest to embrace Israel as if it were the 51st state, without regard for the implications elsewhere in the Middle East?

No American president since Israel was born has thought so, and should. Indeed, many Israelis reject this view. Many Israelis are struck by the fact that the debate in Israel over the right course is much more lively and divided than any discussions among American friends of Israel.

The next step for Israel's American supporters is to find ways to forgive the Israeli debt to the United States, now more than \$9 billion. They are seeking special trade concessions.

"If the general population knew that we were handing out \$800, \$900, \$1,000 a person to the Israelis," said one senior member of Congress, describing the per capita level of aid, "they wouldn't stand for it."

What an opportunity for a demagogue! "It's unhealthy," an Israeli writer observed, "especially in a democracy, where there are always second thoughts."

Of course Israel is a democracy, too, and there are signs of second thoughts taking shape there. At the moment, the Labor Party is favored to win the elections next month. Many Americans have forgotten how strongly Labor disapproved of Mr. Begin's policies, most of which are still embraced by his successor, Yitzhak Shamir. With luck, a new Israeli government may put this vital relationship on a sounder footing.

The writer is an associate editor of The Washington Post.

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What Future In U.S. Ties To Israel?

By Robert G. Kaiser

WASHINGTON — Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang has announced that France and China are close to agreement on a contract for the construction of a nuclear power plant and announced that the two countries had concluded accords designed to ease French investment in China.

The announcement came Saturday at a news conference as Mr. Zhao neared the end of a visit to France, a visit characterized by warm words between Mr. Zhao and French leaders and an emphasis by the Chinese prime minister on economic development.

During his visit, Mr. Zhao talked of world peace and praised Paris as a city of "revolutionaries." But he spent most of his visit finding out such things as the cost of fast trains, airbuses and nuclear reactors.

So intent was Mr. Zhao on technological and financial matters that a French reporter asked him Saturday what would be left of Communist ideology in China if it kept moving toward modernization and opened itself more and more to the West.

"I have complete confidence in the ideas of Marx and Lenin," Mr. Zhao said. "But I deal with the concrete situation in which China finds itself."

He said China would seek to take what was good from the West, keep out the bad and try to build a spiritual civilization.

Mr. Zhao indicated during his stop in France that he was more interested in buying and selling than ideological matters.

Mr. Zhao left Sunday for Brussels, the next stop on his tour, and is scheduled to visit Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Italy.

On Wednesday, during a speech before the French National Assembly, Mr. Zhao urged the United States and the Soviet Union to resume negotiations on limiting intermediate-range nuclear weapons and called for a "broadly representative international conference" to discuss arms control.

The speech was Mr. Zhao's major foreign policy address. But he did not lose the opportunity to once again play the role of development agent. China, he said, offered an immense market to Western countries and businesses.

"We are disposed to give facilities and preferential conditions to promote the introduction of Western European technologies and capital," Mr. Zhao said.

For the most part, Mr. Zhao's trip was about technology. The Chinese prime minister rode the French fast train, the TGV, and France's Airbus visited a nuclear power plant in St. Alban-St. Maurice. He impressed his French

Zhao Calls Accord Near On A-Plant From France

By E.J. Dionne Jr.
New York Times Service

PARIS — Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang has announced that France and China are close to agreement on a contract for the construction of a nuclear power plant and announced that the two countries had concluded accords designed to ease French investment in China.

The announcement came Saturday at a news conference as Mr. Zhao neared the end of a visit to France, a visit characterized by warm words between Mr. Zhao and French leaders and an emphasis by the Chinese prime minister on economic development.

During his visit, Mr. Zhao talked of world peace and praised Paris as a city of "revolutionaries." But he spent most of his visit finding out such things as the cost of fast trains, airbuses and nuclear reactors.

So intent was Mr. Zhao on technological and financial matters that a French reporter asked him Saturday what would be left of Communist ideology in China if it kept moving toward modernization and opened itself more and more to the West.

"I have complete confidence in the ideas of Marx and Lenin," Mr. Zhao said. "But I deal with the concrete situation in which China finds itself."

He said China would seek to take what was good from the West, keep out the bad and try to build a spiritual civilization.

Mr. Zhao indicated during his stop in France that he was more interested in buying and selling than ideological matters.

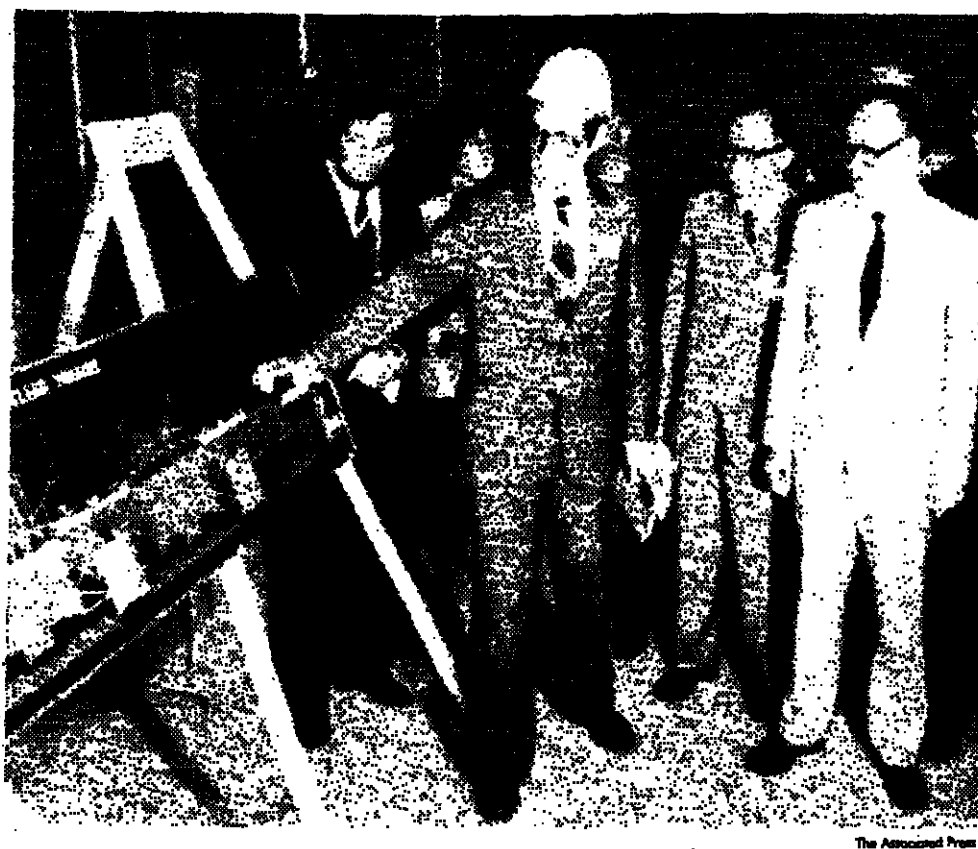
Mr. Zhao left Sunday for Brussels, the next stop on his tour, and is scheduled to visit Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Italy.

On Wednesday, during a speech before the French National Assembly, Mr. Zhao urged the United States and the Soviet Union to resume negotiations on limiting intermediate-range nuclear weapons and called for a "broadly representative international conference" to discuss arms control.

The speech was Mr. Zhao's major foreign policy address. But he did not lose the opportunity to once again play the role of development agent. China, he said, offered an immense market to Western countries and businesses.

"We are disposed to give facilities and preferential conditions to promote the introduction of Western European technologies and capital," Mr. Zhao said.

For the most part, Mr. Zhao's trip was about technology. The Chinese prime minister rode the French fast train, the TGV, and France's Airbus visited a nuclear power plant in St. Alban-St. Maurice. He impressed his French



Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang, right, looks at a plan for a French nuclear power station.

hosts by repeatedly asking the most technical of questions, and also the most capitalistic of questions: "How much does it cost?"

French officials have been hoping to win the contract to build a nuclear plant in Guangzhou, Mr. Zhao said Saturday that an agreement on the plant had been reached in principle, but he said that some details still had to be worked out.

The two treaties announced Saturday by Mr. Zhao were one guaranteeing French investments and another aimed at keeping French businessmen from being taxed by both the French and Chinese governments when they work in China.

By not following up, he said, the leaders let their summit agreements give way to political resistance in their own countries.

The leaders of the United States, Britain, West Germany, France, Italy, Japan and Canada will convene again, in London from Thursday to Saturday, for their 10th economic summit conference.

They will examine the issues they usually do — growth, trade, currencies, developing countries' economies and possibly energy, the environment and relations with the Russians — because those are the major areas of disorder in the world economy.

But in London, as at other recent summit meetings, the leaders face the prospect that their agreements will not hold.

Economists and diplomats say summit talks are useful even without the promises. They say such meetings focus the world's attention on weighty and complex issues and thus improve public understanding.

They say the gatherings also improve understanding among the participants, the chiefs of state, their finance ministers and their foreign ministers. They note that the summit conference is the only moment each year when the leaders of the West's biggest industrial countries and Japan meet privately, free of the buffers of distance and bureaucracy.

But the experts, such as Mr. Bergsten, and the leaders themselves usually ask much more of summitry. Since the first two meetings, when no commitments were made or offered, the leaders have sought to commit their countries to share in building a sounder world economy.

Failing to influence the world economy may be unfortunate, but failing to meet public commitments is worse, according to Sven W. Arndt, international economist at the American Enterprise Institute, a conservative research organization.

"You can say it's good for these people to meet, dine together and exchange views," Mr. Arndt said. "But the credibility of the process has diminished. The world has a right to believe there are some real intentions there."

Jacques Roy, an aide to Canada's prime minister, Pierre Elliott Trudeau, at previous summit meetings and now his country's deputy ambassador to Washington, called the Williamsburg conference "the most successful ever" because President Ronald Reagan, the host, insisted on unstructured discussions, free of a rigid agenda.

But the performance of the world economy in the year since Williamsburg has fallen short of the conferees' hopes. The leaders pledged "balanced" world growth with lower inflation, lower interest rates, higher investment and higher employment.

The record, however, shows unbalanced growth. In 1983 the U.S. economy grew 3.3 percent, but Italy's declined 1.4 percent. The economy of Latin America, which the summit nations sought to pull toward recovery, declined 2.3 percent, while the economy of Asia grew 6.5 percent.

Economic forecasts by the International Monetary Fund show some overall improvement this year, but they also show the French economy growing no more this year than last, a mere six-tenths of 1 percent, and the Latin American economy growing only 1.3 percent.

In most of the countries, interest rates are unusually high for the current stage of a world recovery. U.S. interest rates are two percentage points or more higher than they were a year ago.

Partly because of lagging investment in job-creating industries, unemployment in Europe remains far above its usual level for this stage of a recovery.

The 2 and 3 percent unemployment rates that were common in Europe from the end of World War II until the mid-1970s have given way to rates of 9 and 10 percent. The rate in Canada is 11.5 percent, about 4 percentage points above the rate in the United States.

The boldest statement in last year's Williamsburg declaration was the leaders' commitment to free trade. "We commit ourselves to halt protectionism and, as the recovery proceeds, to reverse it by dismantling trade barriers," they said.

After the summit conference, however, each of the leaders went home to face demands for import protection for domestic industries such as automobiles, textiles, steel and agriculture. They often gave in.

"I would say they get a D grade on protectionism," said Robert D. Hormats, a senior summit official in the Nixon, Ford and Carter administrations who is now at Goldman, Sachs & Co., the investment banking firm.

Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan said in an interview: "I think that while efforts have been made here, the actual manifestations of lessened protectionism are not that evident in 1984 compared to 1983." But protectionism would have been worse, he added, without the summit accord.

At Williamsburg the leaders also agreed to lower their nations' budget deficits through cuts in government spending.

Most countries have reduced spending or stabilized their deficits, but spending by the United States rose. The U.S. budget deficit has been widening far faster than those of the other countries.

The leaders also sought convergence in the values of their currencies, but the U.S. dollar, considered highly overvalued last year, is slightly more so this year.

The European countries link high interest rates and the strong dollar to the U.S. budget deficit. The U.S. economic policies that have led to the deficit, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain said a few months ago, are "unsustainable" and will cause "greater trouble within 12 months."

The Reagan administration takes a quite different view of its performance since Williamsburg. The Treasury, in particular, attributes the rise in the dollar's value mainly to the strong U.S. economy.

The federal deficit is a problem, Treasury Secretary Regan acknowledged. "But we think we have tried to keep the faith," he said. As evidence, he cited the president's appeal for a "down payment" on budget deficits, now approaching a vote in Congress.

The administration also credits its economic policies, almost alone, for the recovery from the world recession of 1981-82.

The U.S. economy, spurred by a prolonged boom in consumer spending that in turn was fed by the three-year Reagan tax cuts, did indeed stimulate other economies, according to Mr. Hormats of Goldman, Sachs. But the result, he said, has been a lopsided recovery.

Although many commitments made at Williamsburg failed, some succeeded. The countries promised to reduce their rates of inflation, and the rates have fallen considerably below the double-digit levels that became endemic in the late 1970s in most of the countries.

Among the summit nations in Europe, the IMF predicts a double-digit rate this year only for Italy, 12.2 percent.

The countries also met most of their commitment to increase their aid to the ailing economies of the developing world.

Summit Promises: They Often Do Not Hold Up

Despite Last Year's Statements, Protectionism and Unemployment Persist

By Peter T. Kilborn
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A year ago the leaders of seven major industrial democracies met in the restored colonial village of Williamsburg, Virginia, for three days of cloistered discussions. At the end they arrayed themselves on the world stage, before a sea of television cameras and journalists, and issued a communiqué promising a stronger world economy.

The economy has indeed improved. But with the intractable debts of the developing world, spreading protectionism in trade, stubbornly high unemployment in Europe and Canada and the high-valued dollar, it has turned out to be a vastly more troubled economy than the leaders envisioned.

"Their promises were meaningless," said C. Fred Bergsten, director of the Institute for International Economics in Washington and the Treasury's principal summit planner in the Carter administration. "They did nothing to follow them up."

By not following up, he said, the leaders let their summit agreements give way to political resistance in their own countries.

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Zulu Descendants Seek Queen Elizabeth's Help

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — The descendants of Zulus who received farmland in 1904 from King Edward VII to help them keep their land, saying the South African authorities plan to evict them summarily in the near future.

The petition — along with a similar letter addressed to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher — was evidently timed to coincide with a visit to Britain on Saturday by South Africa's prime minister, P. W. Botha.

At one point during their five hours of talks Saturday, Mrs. Thatcher read the text of the letter. British sources told Reuters in London, Mr. Botha's response was not reported.

The addition of seeking help from far-distant sovereigns is one that harks back to the Victorian days of British colonialism, when a group or tribe might seek imperial protection in the face of a threat from others.

For the people of Kwa Ngeza, a hamlet in South Africa's eastern Transvaal region, however, their petition reflects the more modern reality of government policies under which black people living in areas deemed to be reserved for whites are moved to other places, often less attractive, that are set aside for blacks.

The petition, dated May 23, says the group's ancestors received the land from King Edward VII, Queen Elizabeth's great-grandfather, for services rendered in battle. In timing it to the visit by Mr. Botha, the villagers of the largely Zulu settlement of Kwa Ngeza hoped to gain maximum publicity for their plight.

Their white liberal supporters, who have helped them fight the authorities, may also be seeking to embarrass the South African leader as he tries to highlight his role as an architect of regional peace, rather than as the overseer of the policies of racial compartmentalization called apartheid.

"We believed this land was ours forever," the 160 families of Kwa Ngeza say in their petition. "Accordingly we have made our homes here, developed the land, built schools and have lived in peace. Now the South African government wants to move us away from here."

Kwa Ngeza is near the small town of Wakkerstroom, about 160 miles (256 kilometers) southeast of Johannesburg. It is adjacent to another "black spot," as black settlements in white land are known, called Driefontein.

Last year a village leader in Driefontein, Sani Mkhize, was shot and killed by a police constable during a meeting called to protest enforced removal. The authorities want both communities to move because, they say, a dam is being built on their land and all the land covered by the farms at Driefontein and Kwa Ngeza will be consumed either by the dam itself or by housing for white technicians operating it.

The petition says: "Since England gave us this land, how can South Africa take it away?"

Romanians Cite Conflict In East Bloc

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

VIENNA — On the day before a visit to Moscow by President Nicolae Ceausescu, Romania's official press showed Sunday for the first time that he is under criticism from the Soviet Union for dissenting from his allies on foreign policy.

The Communist Party Central Committee's daily newspaper, *Scinteia*, in a long article on Romanian foreign policy, referred to "differences of opinion" among Communist countries and called for the relaxation of tension "in a comradely way."

The article was a rare and frank indication by Romania that its allies have attacked its relatively independent policy on disarmament and Warsaw Pact military activities, its attitude toward the West, and more recently its refusal to join the boycott of the Olympic Games at Los Angeles initiated by the Soviet Union.

Those issues are expected to be discussed when President Ceausescu, often described in the West as the maverick of the East bloc for his dissenting views, goes to Moscow on Monday for talks with Soviet leaders.

Defending Romanian policy and stressing the prominence of ties with Communist states, *Scinteia* said: "It is inevitable for different opinions and viewpoints to occur in solving questions related to socialist construction and in assessing international developments."

However, it said, these differences "must in no way turn into sources of tension and affect the friendly and cooperative relations among the respective countries."

Scinteia called for these "differences of opinion to be settled in a comradely way, through consultations and negotiations, through talks among parties and leaders, starting from the will to come to mutually acceptable solutions."

The article was transmitted to Vienna by the official news agency Agerpres.

Previous articles in the official Romanian media have stressed ties with "friendly capitalist countries" along with relations with the East. But there was no such mention in Sunday's article, indicating President Ceausescu was trying to appease Moscow before his visit.

The diplomats said it was the first official reference by Romania to tension with other countries in the East bloc.

President Ceausescu has irritated Moscow by issuing policy statements on nuclear disarmament that equally blamed both East and West for the arms race.

Thousands Hold Protests As Botha and Thatcher Meet

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

(Continued from Page 1)

big increase this year in the sale of British goods to South Africa.

Mrs. Thatcher's willingness to join other European leaders and meet now with Mr. Botha has been seen here as a victory for Mr. Botha in his search for support for his policies, which have made small but unprecedented cracks in white resistance to black participation in South African affairs.

British sources in London told Reuters that Mrs. Thatcher had told Mr. Botha that Western opinion was not impressed by South Africa's policy of creating separate "homelands" for the black majority. She reportedly told him that Western opinion rejected the forced removal of blacks from "white" areas.

The sources said Mrs. Thatcher told him that any institution which obeyed British laws could stay.

Mrs. Thatcher raised the issue of the jailed black nationalist leader Nelson Mandela, telling Mr. Botha there was "very, very considerable concern" that he should be released, the sources told Reuters.

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Provided by White Weld Securities, London, Tel.: 623-1277; a Division of Financière Credit Suisse-First Boston.
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For the Week Ending June 1, 1984

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Closing Prices June 1, 1984

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Published every Monday, this is a compilation of senior positions published in the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE and other selected publications. Comments concerning this feature can be addressed to Max Ferrero in Paris.

POSITION	SALARY	EMPLOYER	LOCAT.	QUALIFICATIONS	CONTACT	Source
TRADER IN OIL PRODUCTS	Very attractive	Multi-million int'l co.	London	3-4 yrs' direct line experience as principal in crude oil & other related products/markets.	Managing Director, 5 White's Row, London E1 7NF.	L.N.T. 24-5-84
SEMINAR MANAGER		Major int'l Co.	South of France	Fr. Eng. +; prof. familiar with electronics, telecommunications or computer ind.	Ind. 04823, Goddess Poléfiné, 20 Ave. de l'Europe, 75048 Paris Cedex 01.	L.N.T. 24-5-84
CHIEF INDUSTRIAL CHEMIST	£25-30,000 tax free	Major industrial Company (Multinational)	Gulf	35-40; significant ind. & mngt. exp. & Mgt. in primary aluminum ind.	Ind. CSEA 4262; Managing Director, C.I.A. 35 River Road St., London EC2M 1UN, Tel: 01-689 3508.	Euromet 26-5-84
MANAGER of International Sales	Excellent	Liquidated (Pharmaceutical mult. co.		Mix 7-10 yrs. Pharmacy selling exp. in European market; nat. Agency Eng. +	Edward A. Rhoads, Liquidated, 2829 Ruby St., Madison Park, N. GAITHER, MD.	L.N.T. 26-5-84
COMMUNI- CATIONS ENGINEER	Tax free US\$24-38,000	Global satellite communications organization	London	Strong financial Mgt./tech. prof.; Eng.; some 3 yrs' back exp. in data communications or satellite systems	Robert Kallingsen, OMNIGSAT, 40 Malton St., London W9T 2SL.	L.N.T. 26-5-84
QUESTIONNAIRE OF FORTUNE		Agence d'un groupe bancaire européen à un centre.	Geneva	Salario: 20-35; buon. data grande intelligenza calcolata o inglese; Fr., Ang. + Esp.	Ms Paul-Roger Meyer, Societal, Case postale 253, CH-1215 Geneva-aéroport.	L.N.T. 26-5-84

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MOB WALKER

6-4

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THAT JOB? WHAT A BICYCLE I'VE HAD.

IT HASN'T BEEN A LOT OF FUN HERE EITHER--

ANOTHER PIECE OF PLASTER FELL OFF THE CEILING.

OH, DEAR, I DID IT. I KNOW YOU'LL CONSCIOUS.

YOU'D THINK SHE WAS THE ONLY WOMAN WHO EVER WENT OUT TO WORK.

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GOOD MORNING, BOYS AND GIRLS

GOOD MORNING, UNCLE ROY

I LOVE YOU JUST THE WAY YOU ARE

I LOVE YOU TOO, UNCLE ROY

I ALSO LOVE MONDAYS

STICK IT IN YOUR EAR, UNCLE ROY

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JIM DAVIS 6-4

ERFURT, East Germany (AP)—A world record was set in the women's 1,600-meter relay here Sunday—the final day of the East German track and field championships. The clocking of 3 minutes, 15.92 seconds was more than three seconds faster than East Germany's previous mark of 3:19.04, set at the 1982 European championships.

The record-setting team comprised Gensior Walther, Sabine Busch, Dagmar Ruebsam and Marita Koch, the last three having been members of the squad that set the standard in 1982.

PORT TALBOT, WEs (AF) - Welsh rugby clubs voted Saturday to maintain sporting links with South Africa, defying pressure from anti-apartheid groups to join the worldwide boycott on sporting contacts with South Africa.

Ray Williams, the Welsh Rugby Union secretary, said after the 306-62 vote that the union's general committee would meet Thursday to discuss sending a national team to tour South Africa.

Welsh tourists cancelled two years ago for fear Welsh athletes would be banned from the Commonwealth Games in Brisbane, Australia. England's Rugby Football Union is currently touring South Africa.

BETHESDA, Maryland (UPI) — Greg Norman of Australia, seeking his first victory on the PGA tour after having played in Europe, Australasia and Japan during the last 18 months, edged 1980 winner John Mahaffey and 1980 leader Saturday's third round of the Kemper Open golf tournament, Norman, who has led every round, racked up consecutive 68s on Thursday and Friday.

John Mahaffey, the 1980 winner here, is Norman's nearest pursuer at 2-under 214 after a 71 on Friday and a third-round 70. Gil Morgan (70/73), Scott Hoch (72/70), Scott Simpson (72/73) and Brad Foxon (68/75) are tied at 2-under 215.

Here's Honor, Jerry Bailey up, was the wire-to-wire winner Saturday's 14-mile Lett Smith Handicap at Belmont Park in New York. The Rokeby Stables 4-year-old, a son of Northern Dancer by Glowing Tribute, finished in 2:02-1/5, seven lengths ahead of Win. Favored Eskimo was third. (AP)

Against Masong of Tanzania won Saturday's Stockholm Marathon in a time of 2 hours, 13 minutes and 47 seconds, more than a minute ahead of Jörn Lauenborg of Denmark in second. Ria van Landeghem of Belgium won the women's race in 34:10, 3:40 ahead of runner-up Jane Wipf of the United States. (AP)

BASEBALL		HOCKEY	
American League		Western Hockey League	
TEXAS—Re-elected manager Art Bibbey, pitcher, for the purpose of giving him his unconditional release. <i>Danfries</i> <i>Ricky Worthy</i> , pitcher, to Oklahoma City American Association. <i>Carroll</i> <i>Joe</i> <i>Ummie Scott</i> , catcher, from Oklahoma City. Purchased the contract of <i>Joe McLaughlin</i> , pitcher, from Oklahoma City.		BOSTON—Signed <i>Clay Desautels</i> , goaltender. <i>HARTFORD</i> —Signed <i>John Clement</i> , right wing, in a multi-year contract.	
		COLLEGE	
		MINNESOTA-DULUTH—Named <i>Bruce McLeod</i> athletic director.	
		N.Y. TECH—Named <i>Alfred Lupat</i> head women's basketball coach.	

DETROIT—Alan Trammell's two-run homer capped a six-run rally in the eighth inning as the Tigers' offense exploded and Lance Parrish also honored Friday night to power the Detroit Tigers to a 14-2 rout of the Baltimore Orioles.

The loss ended a five-game winning streak for the Orioles.

"But very few teams win 100 games, if you'll check. It's a seven-month season and we're right on the same pace we won it with a year ago."

Even Trammell agreed it was much too early to eliminate the Orioles or the Toronto Blue Jays.

In Minneapolis, Willie Wilson hit a three-run, inside-the-park home run to lead the Cardinals over Minnesota, 7-1. Charlie Leibrandt won his first AL game, scattering six hits over eight innings in his first major-league appearance since 1982 when he was with Cincinnati.

By The Staff of A.S.A.

In Los Angeles, Bob Ball's suicide squeeze bunt in the ninth inning helped the Braves to a 4-2 triumph.

Dodgers 6, Astros 2

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FRIDAY BASEBALL

third-saver save although he gave up a two-run home run to John Lowenstein, his third, in the seventh.

Pitched by Parrish, Lefty Hernandez and Terry Lofgren, the Jays beat the Blue Jays 4-1.

Blue Jays 10, Yankees 2

In Toronto, the Blue Jays kept

who had a five-game winning streak snapped, hit Kirk Gibson to force in the first run.

Rusty Kuntz then singled in two runs. Lou Whitaker hit a sacrifice fly to center to make it 4-0 and Ramon Hernandez hit his seventh homer, to the upper deck in left field.

Game 5, Indians 2, Yankees 1

Over 100,000 fans showed up for the home opener and a single and Cliff Johnson had a two-run home run to support a five-hitner over eight innings by Doyle Alexander (5-1), who was released by the Yankees last year.

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Frank Williams played 37 minutes in his second game, and the Yankees won for the second time in three games. Andy Hawkins (3-2) took the loss.

USFL Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

American
Athletic

[illegible]

Gregory said. "They beat me, they whupped me, kicked my rear, but you're going to have games like that."

"We're right on the pace it usually takes to win the long haul, but I'll be there. Of course, if they keep winning the way they have

pled in two runs and Bruce Hurst (7-4) pitched a five-hitter as Boston upended the Brewers, 3-1. Hurst, who has seven complete games this season, has allowed just one run in his last 18 innings. Red Sox pitcher Dave Weir led just one run in their last 28 innings.

Pirates, 2-0. Jeff Reardon hurled the ninth for Montreal for his eighth save.

Brewers 4, Reds 2
Cincinnati 7, Reds 3

In Cincinnati, Alex Trevino hit a three-run homer to highlight a five-run seventh to help Atlanta

Finals

Danvers	8	7	0	531	20	322
Los Angeles	7	7	0	490	252	288
San Francisco	7	7	0	490	252	288
Oakland	4	8	0	429	344	242
San Diego	4	8	0	429	344	242

(In-circuit playoff berth.)

Postgame results

Memphis 2, New Orleans 17
Michigan 2, San Antonio 17
San Antonio 17, Houston 2
San Antonio 17, Houston 2
Oakland 17, Jacksonville 12
Chicago 14, Oklahoma 8

By Richard Sennett. 222 pp. \$13.95.
Knopf, 201 East 50th St., New York, N.Y.
10022.

ALEXANDER HOFFMANN, the protagonist of Richard Sennett's new novel, *"An Evening of Brahms,"* is a brilliant cellist. Like Tibor Grau, the hero of Sennett's first novel, *"The Frog Who Dared to Croak,"* Alexander is a prodigy struggling against forces who deny him freedom of expression. But where Tibor Grau's antagonists are the members of the communist societies he inhabits, Alexander's are inside him. They are fear and the resulting physical tension that prevent him from playing his cello with the genius he possesses.

Unlike *Gran, American* prevails against his enemies. He overcomes the tension in his shoulders that interferes with his vibrato. He learns to control the nausea that nearly ruined his first and ultimately triumphant recital. But he pays nearly as great a price for his triumph as Gran does for his defeat. American can't forgive his wife, Susan, for failing to achieve mastery over the piano comparable to his command of the cello. His lack of sympathy for a cramp she develops in her wrist further poisons their marriage, already in trouble because of his rapid rise in New York City's concert world. Her despair leads her to get high on a mild hallucinogen, which in turn provokes American to tell her off. She leaves the apartment in a fit by a taxi. Her eventual death leaves American alone with his genius — and his guilt.

As there was with "The Frog Who Dared to Croak," there is something fable-like about "An Evening of Brahms," except where Aescop was the muse of the earlier novel, Guy de Maupassant or O. Henry might have inspired this ironic tale of a man who learns to live by contemplating the death of his wife.

But there is nothing simplistic about "An Evening of Brahms" or the struggle between mind and body it reenacts. For example, Susan's psychosomatic problem with her wrist is projected against the madness of the composer Robert Schumann. Up to a point we are led to believe that in the novel's view, all artists are

G	A	Z	E	R	O	W	L	S	R	A	W
A	M	I	N	O	F	E	I	N	A	R	E
P	I	N	T	S	T	A	M	O	V	I	N
S	C	A	T	T	E	R	S	R	A	I	N
I	R	O	N	E	E	G	A	D			
B	E	D	L	A	M	T	R	I	E	S	T
O	A	R		B	R	E	A		N	O	L
A	G	A	I	N	S	T	H	E	G	R	A
S	I	M	E		E	A	R	L		Y	E
T	E	N	D	I	N	G		G	R	O	S
P	A	G	E		S	T	A	I	R		
O	U	I	C	H	E	L	O	R	R	A	I
E	X	P	T		D	O	R		T	O	O
N	O	E	S		E	K	E	S		A	L
A	R	S		D	I	R	T		S	E	A

ON the disgraced deal, North-South bid a good slam and hit a bad break. The final jump to six spades by South was aggressive, but not unreasonable in view of his sound controls

The opening heart lead brought the queen, king and ace. Dumny was entered with a diamond lead, and a finesse of the club jack lost to the king.

West returned the diamond queen, just in case the declarer had begun with a singleton jack, and dummy won.

If South had known about the bad trump break he would have made his slam at this point by finessing in clubs.

The declarer was hoping for a normal 3-2 trump split, and if that had materialized he would have made his slam. But when he ruffed the diamond and led the spade ace the awful trump was revealed. There was now no way to handle East's trumps and the contract failed by two tricks.

In the replay, the bidding began in identical fashion. But South cautiously passed four

710 88543
 ♣ 2979
 ♠ 252

SOUTH
 ♠ AQ98
 ♥ KJ
 ♦ 12
 ♣ AJ104

East and West were vulnerable

East		The bidding:		West		South	
West	North	East	West	North	South		
Pass	1♣	Pass	1♣	Pass	1♠		
Pass	2♣	Pass	2♣	Pass	2♠		
Pass	3♣	Pass	3♣	Pass	3♠		
Pass	4♣	Pass	4♣	Pass	4♠		

West led the heart ten.

<u>EUROPE</u>		<u>ASIA</u>	
HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW

[illegible]

Penoscos	30	86	15	59	ci	Montreal	20	68	10	50	ci
Jerusalem	27	81	19	44	ci	Moscu	27	81	20	68	ci
el Aviv	30	86	18	64	ci	New York	26	79	14	57	ci
OCEANIA						San Francisco	20	68	10	50	ci
						Seattle	15	59	8	44	ci
uckland	14	57	6	46	a	Toronto	22	72	8	46	ci

NDONDA FOREST - **CHANNEL:** Slight. **FRANKFURT:** Cloudy with rain. Temp. 23-11 (48-52). **LONDON:** Cloudy with showers. Temp. 18-10 (64-50). **MADRID:** Overcast with showers. Temp. 14-6 (57-43). **NEW YORK:** Fair. Temp. 28-15 (82-59). **PARIS:** Cloudy. Temp. 10-10 (64-50). **ROME:** Overcast with showers. Temp. 25-12 (77-54). **TEL AVIV:** Fair. Temp. 25-12 (77-54). **ZURICH:** Cloudy. Temp. 17-4 (63-46). **BANGKOK:** Thunderstorms. Temp. 31-26 (91-79). **HONG KONG:** Showers. Temp. 31-26 (91-79). **MANILA:** Cloudy. Temp. 31-24 (91-75). **SEOUL:** Fair. Temp. 31-19 (88-64). **SINGAPORE:** Thunderstorms. Temp. 30-25 (86-77). **TOKYO:** Rain. Temp. 21-17 (70-63).

